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CORRIDOR GOSSIP.

RUMORS AND FACTS OF THE CAPITAL.

Causes of Dissension Among the Democrats—The New Chairman of the Caucus—Mr. Stephens's Views on Public Issues—Small Talk of the Day.

Editorial Correspondence Constitution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The only question that seems to attract any attention in congress since the organization of the senate and house is the time of adjournment. The more important question of what ought to be done seems to have been lost sight of. There is evidently, especially in the house, a want of unity on the part of the democrats that will certainly result in harm. We have in this body four kinds of democrats, namely eastern democrats, who are on the hard line; western democrats, who are greenbacks, but not for fiat money; southwestern democrats, who are for subsidies to railroads and mail lines, and southern democrats, who are in favor of anything to make the party successful. From these different sections come a few men who are not especially on the lines named, but they are exceptional. The house on the democratic side is without an acknowledged leader; and unless they come to the conclusion that it is important to pool the various issues there will be as little accomplished by the democrats in the 46th congress as was accomplished for the good of the people in the 45th congress. The republicans are a unit on all questions. Messrs. Garfield and Frye, of Maine, can vote the entire republican vote on any question without debate and by simply lifting a finger. One unpleasant feature of the disagreement on the part of the democrats is seen in the rejection of the caucus in throwing overboard Mr. Hester Clymer, who was a friend of the speaker, and the election in his stead of Mr. House of Tennessee, who is bitterly opposed to the speaker. Mr. House was nominated by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, and while it is understood that Mr. Clymer declined to be a candidate, it was well known that he would have been willing to serve the party again as chairman of the caucus. He is a man of great experience, has the confidence of the party and is a friend and supporter of Speaker Randall. The opponents of Mr. Randall selected Mr. House, and he was nominated and elected because it was reported that Mr. Clymer did not wish to serve again. It would have been better for the party if some friend of Speaker Randall had been selected if any change was needed.

MR. STEPHENS IN THE CAUCUS.

Mr. Stephens is certainly on the right line. His speech in the caucus a few nights ago meets the people's views exactly. I called to see him in his room at the National to-day. He has been suffering of late with neuralgia, but is now looking well. I told him I was glad to see the position he had taken for the relief of the people. "Yes," he replied, "I was never more satisfied with my position on any public question. If we adjourn without taking some steps to remedy the evils apparent to every one, or if we fritter away our time in a useless squabble with the president, the people will have good cause of complaint. So far as my voice and advice can go I will urge all I advocated in the caucus."

I remarked to Mr. Stephens that the New York papers were severe in their criticisms of his position. "I see they are," he replied, "but the worst feature I see about what they say about my position is that they misrepresent what I say. What I said was in a caucus of democrats, and it has been reported to suit the views of each man who wanted to see it. What I did say is embodied in an interview with a correspondent of the New York Times. Here it is, and I will thank you to publish it in THE CONSTITUTION. I am willing to stand or fall on it before the people." I send herewith what was in substance

MR. STEPHENS'S SPEECH.

The occasion is a grave one. A very heavy responsibility rests upon the democrats of the house and the senate. It is the first time in many years that both branches are democratic. It is true that this is an extraordinary session of congress called by the president; but the forty-sixth congress is now in session, and it should not only look to the special legislation for which it was convened, but to all other business that legitimately belongs to it. I am therefore very much opposed to limiting legislation to these two appropriation measures. The country, in my judgment, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, is in a very depressed condition in its commerce and in all its great industries. It is useless to say now what has produced this state of things. The people throughout the country, in the cities and in the rural districts, are looking to congress for relief or for the correction of that system of legislation which has produced the present state of things. I do not intend to say anything now as to the character of the legislation which should be adopted, but if congress should resolve simply to pass the two appropriation bills which failed and then adjourn with a deaf ear to the appeals coming up from all quarters, I think they would be derelict in the discharge of their duties.

There are some matters of legislation coming up that I think should be acted upon at once. First, the internal revenue system should be modified. For myself, I am free to say that I would strike the entire system from the statute-book. I know it is said that it is essential for the maintenance of the credit of the government—that we cannot dispense with the large revenues derived from that source. There is no one in this house less disposed to weaken the credit of this government than I, but there are other ways of collecting the necessary revenues, and modes more equal and just in their operation, and more practical, than our present system. This, at least, is my judgment. Without going into details, I must say that I think the present system, which subjects the farmer to a penalty of 12 months in the Albany penitentiary, for distilling his own grain or fruits for his own use is a monstrous outrage. I think that for his own use a man has as much right to boil his corn into whisky as to boil it into hominy. But, it is said, where will you get the revenue that comes from this source? I say remodel your tariff. From the present free-list, many additional millions may be raised. From the present prohibitory list, many more millions may be raised by reducing existing duties to revenue points. Again, there is another mode of raising the necessary revenues much more just and equal in its operations. I mean the ad valorem tax upon the property of the country; if not upon land, at least upon personal property. There are many millions of personal property in the United States untaxed by the federal government. Where is the justice in taxing the poor laborer $15 to $20 for his whisky and tobacco, while others, possessed of hundreds, thousands and millions, pay nothing for their possessions, which are protected by the government? We should equalize taxes. All who enjoy the advantages of the government should bear equally the necessary and just burdens. Our present system bears unequally and unjustly, in my opinion, upon the toiling millions.

While I said I would be willing to strike from the statute-book our whole system of internal revenue, with its most expensive machinery, yet if, upon a full hearing, it should be thought best to retain part, some of its worst features should be most certainly removed. The present system is unequal on states as well as classes and individuals. Virginia alone, since the war, has paid in internal revenue on her tobacco more than enough to cancel her entire state debt, now amounting to over $14,000,000. It is true that in the last congress we reduced the tax on tobacco from twenty-four to sixteen cents, but it is still an enormous tax upon the labor of that state, unequal and unjust. The same applies to Kentucky, Missouri, and other tobacco-growing states. I would by no means advocate the renewal of the old system of income tax. That was wrong in many respects. It bore unjustly upon labor in its various departments, professional and otherwise, but I would reach, by a just and equal system, the property and wealth of the country, whether consisting of stocks, bonds, or other public securities, from which large incomes are derived. I mean now only to say that a proper and just system can be devised, and that we should not adjourn without at least attempting relief upon this subject.

One other thought. One reason of the present depression throughout the country is the want of a sufficient volume of currency. Currency is the life-blood of the body politic. At this time, by the continued contraction under the present financial system, there is a deficiency of currency necessary for the business of the country. This could, in my opinion, and ought to be, remedied by removing the present restriction upon the coinage of silver. The coinage of this metal should be unrestricted, unlimited. Besides this, I would bring into active and immediate use all the present bullion of the country. I would authorize the assaying and stamping, to an unlimited extent, of all the gold and silver bullion that could be brought to our mints, and authorize the issue of government certificates for the amount of its value in denominations now allowed by law for coinage. The mint power of the United States cannot now turn out more than $36,000,000 per annum, but by assaying the bullion and stamping its value in blocks or bars, and the issuance of certificates for the amounts, $500,000,000, or perhaps $700,000,000, of currency could be put out in six months, or a year at the furtherest. This would be no inflated currency; it would be no fiat money; it would be the best currency in the world; it would be receivable for all public dues. We have passed that day in civilization in which the coins, gold or silver, are wanted in ordinary business transactions. We have come to that point at which we want, not promises to pay, but the equivalent for coin. I am myself for hard money. I was brought up in the hard-money school. I am for hard money, not to carry about in your pocket, or roll in the wheelbarrows, but to remain in the vaults of the treasury, with its equivalent in the form of paper in the hands of the people for the use of trade. These exchequer or government certificates—call them what you may—would be equivalent, dollar for dollar, for coin, for the government would hold gold or silver to cover every dollar outstanding, and this currency would in a few years be perfectly good for exchanges wherever we have commercial dealings, from China to Australia. Another measure, I think, we ought to repeal, and that is the federal prohibition against state banking. This subject I do not now propose to discuss. I only mean briefly to point out some of the great questions which, in my judgment, devolve upon this democratic congress. These I have stated are but a few of them. As to the immediate causes which required this extra session of congress, I look upon them only as small matters considered by the side of the grave and heavier duties for which the country will hold us responsible. As to the test oaths and jurors' oaths, troops at the polls—these, as a matter of course, will be disposed of. They are side issues, however, great in themselves, it is true, but I anticipate no conflict whatever between congress and the executive upon them. Their days are numbered. They are now hardly anything more than relics of the past; at least I now so consider them. Don't let us travel out of the way to pick up a fight. Let us go right on in the usual way—organize the house, raise the usual committees, and show the country that we do not shirk the great responsibilities that are upon us. Do not let us assemble and adjourn with a deaf ear to the appeals of a distressed people. Do not let us, I entreat you, handicap ourselves in the beginning by the passage of a resolution that we will do nothing for the relief of the country. Do not let us thus muzzle ourselves in advance. Let us at least hear the appeals of the people and see if relief is in our power. If this congress, in my judgment, does its duty to the whole country in the restoration of constitutional liberty, with the preservation of law and order, peace and harmony, throughout the entire land, as it ought to do, then a bright and a glorious future awaits us. But if it now, at the very beginning, shrinks from the responsibility and falters and shows itself unequal to the task imposed upon it, then I care not how soon the curtain which hides future events shall fall upon my vision.

CAPITOL NOTES.

GENERAL GORDON is improving slowly.

MR. HUGH A. HARALSON has a good position in the folding-room of the senate at a salary of $1200. His friends think he will be promoted to chief of the folding-room.

MR. FRANK ALFRIEND has been appointed clerk of General Gordon's committee, (of commerce), at a salary of $2,000 per annum. Mr. Robert Alston is messenger of the committee, having a salary of $1,200 a year.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The police yesterday closed Brewster hall, in which a walking match between two or three women were progressing. It was shut up for the violation of the Sunday law. Pedestrian hall, where another similar exhibition was going on, was also closed.

A number of Hungarians and Austrians held a meeting yesterday at the hotel Hungaria to take measures for relieving those who are sufferers by the Szegedin inundation. A committee was appointed to receive propositions and arrange plans for benefits in the aid fund.

Talmage has secured the services of Rev. Dr. Spear as his counsel. His trial before the impeaching presbytery commences this afternoon in the Clinton Street church.

A Word of Encouragement.

SUMMERVILLE, GA., March 21.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION—I feel like I want to give you a word of encouragement. Your editorials on the subject of one of the deadliest curses that can afflict society, to-wit, the carrying of concealed weapons, are universally approved. THE CONSTITUTION is thought to be the best moulder and director of a healthy public sentiment in the state. Can't the young colored man be reached on the subject, as he is much addicted to this disorderly, demoralizing and ruinous habit. The killing of gentle but brave Bob Alston with a bullet sped from one of those weapons that could be carried concealed is terrible. He deserved a better fate, but it was denied him. H.

Shot to Death.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 25.—A special dispatch from Paducah, to the Courier-Journal says: "Jerry Ewing, colored, was seized by twelve masked men and shot to death last night, after which, a bag of sand being tied to his body, he was thrown into the Ohio river. Ewing had ravished a child named Fields, by whose brother he was captured, after having received two gun-shot wounds."

Sporting the Sports.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A banquet was given to the English champion, Charles Rowell, last night in the Westminster hotel by the Albion and British provident societies. Rowell was presented with a beautifully engrossed testimonial.

A reception was tendered last night by the New York press club to George W. Atkinson, sporting editor of the London Sporting Life.

Virginia's State Debt.

RICHMOND, March 24.—The house delegates this afternoon took a final vote on the senate bill for the settlement of the state debt, resulting in the passage of the bill—yeas 76, nays 50—being nine votes more than the necessary constitutional vote. It now goes to the senate for concurrence with the amendments, which, however, do not materially affect the main provisions of the bill.

A Defaulting Treasurer.

BOSTON, March 24.—Great consternation has been caused in Reading, Massachusetts, by the discovery that Treasurer Nathan P. Pratt, of the savings bank in that town, is a defaulter to a large amount, and that while enjoying the fullest confidence of the community he has for years been systematically robbing the bank. His defalcation, running through a period of three years, will probably aggregate $90,000.

The New Orleans Banks.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—At a meeting of the New Orleans clearing house association held to-day the condition of banks and members thereof was found so satisfactory that it was unanimously resolved "that payments by the banks composing this association shall be as heretofore, in currency on demand."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, March 25.—A dispatch to the Post from Berlin says Russia has proposed the occupation of eastern Roumelia by a mixed contingent, or one belonging to a neutral state.

A telegram from the viceroy of India mentions a report that Yakoob Khan has sent detachments to Khord Cabul and Tezen. It adds that Generals Browne and Roberts are concentrating their forces at advanced points. The Standard remarks that there are many reasons to believe that this concentration is meat to alarm. Yakoob Khan and is not a sign of an early advance.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Rangoon says that the British policy is not to send an ultimatum to the king of Burmah, but to wait for a movement of the Burmese troops massing on the frontier. The government building at Akyab has been burned. Fears of incendiarism are entertained at Rangoon.

A dispatch from Pesth to the Daily News reports that the water at Szegedin is again rising.

DECATUR DOTS.

J. G. THROWER and Howard Van Epps are to be invited here to deliver temperance addresses.

MRS. A. B. HOUSTON, of Exira, Iowa, sister-in-law, and Mrs. Clark, sister of W. J. Houston, are on a visit to him.

STRONG measures are being brought to bear to induce W. J. Houston to run for the legislature.

THERE will be a Sunday-school convention of the Stone Mountain Baptist association held at Conyers next Friday. It is expected that there will be a full attendance. W. R. Webster, Dr. J. A. Carter and W. G. Whidby were elected delegates from Decatur Baptist Sunday-school yesterday.

REV. A. T. SPALDING preached in the Decatur Baptist church last night to a large congregation, and at the close baptized three. The sermon was fine. Miss Mamie Kilpatrick presided at the organ. The singing was fine. Thanks are extended to Rev. D. Frazer and the Presbyterian church for kindly closing their services and attending the Baptist church.

EVERY alternate Sunday the members of the Baptist church hold prayer-meeting in lieu of preaching. The Lord's prayer is under consideration. Junius Hillyer lectured on "Our Father which art in Heaven," W. R. Webster on "Hallowed be Thy Name." W. G. Whidby lectures next Sunday, the 30th, on "The Kingdom Come." The exercises will be interspersed with Bible readings and singing.

SHAKING THE BONES.

THE REPUBLICAN RUCKLE RAKED.

The Senatorial Brethren Become Anxious for Civi Service and Cry to Keep the Spoon—But the New Comers Bounce the Crowd—Mr. Hill and Mr. Blaine.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mr. Beck introduced a bill for a settlement of accounts with certain railroad companies.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of war to deliver to A. P. Rhett and others four Napoleon guns for the use of the Charleston, S. C., artillery. Also, a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the steamer J. D. Cameron.

A large number of bills were introduced, including several by Mr. Coke and one by Mr. Kellogg, giving aid to certain railroads extending from Texas to specified points on the Rio Grande.

Mr. Saulsbury's resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information concerning the negotiations of the United States securities, the amount of interest paid, etc., was passed.

A motion was then made to proceed to the election of the senate officers. An animated debate here sprang up. Mr. Anthony said that nothing he could do would prevent the foregone conclusion of the majority to make a sweeping change of officers, not because it was demanded by duty, but because partisanship demanded it. As one who held in respect, if not reverence, the precedents and usages of the senate, he desired to enter his protest against the personal inconvenience to which they would all be subjected, and the disturbance of the order of the business of the senate, which would occur by an abrupt change of officers. He mentioned the names of several officers of the senate who had never been disturbed in their official relations to the body.

Mr. Hamlin followed Mr. Anthony, saying that he hoped party spirit would not run riot in the senate.

Mr. Wallace replied that there was no intention to interfere with the business or to break down the life of the senate; the majority only desired that the offices held so many years by republicans should be filled by gentlemen politically in accord with the majority of the senate. They had gentlemen abundantly qualified to fill them.

Mr. Conkling uttered his regrets at the fact that the officers of the senate were to be displaced.

Mr. Bayard was impressed with the speech of Senator Anthony, as it contained matters of historic interest. He regarded as dangerous and degrading the rewarding of partisans with government places. It had entered the civil service of the country, and unless it should be in a great degree modified, it would increase to the detriment and good of the government. Bestowing of offices should be done in consideration of the welfare of the country, dignity of the government and purity of our institutions. The power of appointment to offices in this body had fallen to his party. He did not understand that it contemplated any such slaughter of innocents as was contemplated by the opposite side. Observation had shown that instead of federal offices having been bestowed for the good of the country, with capable and honest incumbents, they had been used for many years for the benefit of a single party. Those here who now complained never neglected to fill offices with their party friends.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

During the debate, a discussion arose on Mr. Gorham's, the secretary of the senate, responsibility for a circular issued in May, 1878, by the national republican executive committee and signed by him as secretary of that committee. This circular called for contributions towards defraying party expenses in the then approaching campaigns, and referred to the fact that the senate of 1879 would be democratic and alleged that one of the avowed purposes of the democratic party was the revolutionary expulsion of the president from his office. The debate was spirited and considerable feeling was shown on both sides. Mr. Eaton (Conn), while firmly believing that Mr. Hayes was not entitled to his seat, denounced the imputation on the democracy of revolutionary designs as utterly false.

Mr. Blaine said that the Potter committee was organized in the hope of finding some evidence on which to base a proceeding to oust the president and only because of its failure to find such facts was the design abandoned.

Mr. Wallace pointed to the resolution adopted by the democratic convention in Pennsylvania a few days after the issuance of the circular in question, that any attack on the title of the president was unwise and impolitic, and saw that while some agitation existed among the democrats at that time no authorized utterances could be found justifying the imputation of revolutionary designs.

Mr. Voorhees justified the proposed change in officers on the ground that the employees of the senate ought to be in sympathy with a majority of the body who were responsible to the country for the management of its affairs.

Mr. Beck said that he would not vote $6,000 a year into the pocket of the secretary of the republican national committee to be used in furthering his own personal and party ends.

Mr. Bayard thought the merely ministerial offices should abstain from the exercise of partisan influence, and not seek to emulate the political power of the elective officers directly responsible to the people for the carrying out of the views of their constituents.

Mr. Hill, (Georgia), in replying to Mr. Blaine's charge of bad faith on the part of the democrats in not accepting as final the decision of the electoral commission, said there was an issue of fact raised here between the senators who had spoken, and a very material one, affecting not alone the democratic party, but the character of our institutions, and it was important that the real truth be stated upon this question. The charge of a revolutionary purpose made against the democracy by the circular which had been read was denounced by the senator from Conneticut, (Eaton) as false, whereupon the senator from Maine Mr. Blaine, came to the rescue of the document and charged that there was such revolutionary intent, and to sustain his general charge, he specifies the Potter resolution as having that ulterior meaning. Mr. Hill claimed that the senator from Maine was as incorrect in his statement as was the secretary of the senate in his, and that he could produce no fact to bear out his charge. No portion of the democratic party ever intended under any contingency a revolutionary movement for the expulsion of the president when the electoral commission bill was passed. It contained a proviso as follows:

SECTION 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the constitution and laws to question by proceedings in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared to be elected or who shall claim to be president or vice-president, if any such right exists.

This is a provision of the act of congress establishing the electoral commission. It was embodied therein by a view of the apprehension that the commission would, as they in fact did, refuse to look into and investigate the alleged frauds in Louisiana and Florida, and that the result of their labor would be the declaration of one of the claimants as president without an examination into the testimony regarding the merits of the case. It was adopted that the doors might be left open in such a case to a proper judicial investigation, which should bring out the facts. That there was ground for the belief that the courts of the country would have jurisdiction is manifest from the fact that learned gentlemen and distinguished statesmen on both sides of both chambers incorporated a provision of the electoral commission bill reserving all right to reopen this question and have it investigated before the judicial tribunals of the country. Some of the most able lawyers believe that by proper proceeding the supreme court can get jurisdiction to investigate this question. It was on that principle that the legislature of New England passed a memorial to congress demanding that proceedings of this nature should be inaugurated. Some of the most distinguished republican lawyers of the country hold that it would be perfectly proper in a competent proceeding for the supreme court to reopen and determine this case upon its merits. Every gentleman of his (Mr. Hill's) acquaintance, every prominent democrat of the United States who desires to investigate this question at all desires to do so in the courts and under the encouragement and authority of the electoral law. Was this revolutionary? Whether that proceeding before the court should be inaugurated or not, none would depend on the reliable evidence that should be obtained in the case, therefore all sections of the democratic party were willing to have an investigation to obtain the real facts. There were republicans as well as democrats in the country who, if the facts should thoroughly establish the illegality of the presidency, and if it should appear that the supreme court have authority to investigate the subject, were in favor of such investigation. Mr. Hill denied that the democratic party had ever announced a revolutionary purpose looking to the expulsion of the president. He said in conclusion that the senator from New York had informed this body that when he came here he would find those seats occupied by southern senators. I think we have heard this before. He also informed us that these seats are now filled by southern men. I think we know that already. We return to them and like revolution that thus ends where the departure began.

The return of the democratic party brought peace and prosperity once more. You raise the cry of revolution so that you may have eighteen years more of power, but your chances will not return. Yes; these seats are filled by southern representative men and they will remain so. That is all. Let then the past go. We are opposed to revolutionary purposes and revolutionary schemes. We made nothing by revolution. The republicans made eighteen years of power by it and that is the reason they are always talking about revolution.

After some passage between Messrs. Blaine and Hill, Mr. Wallace offered a resolution declaring John C. Burch elected secretary of the senate.

Mr. Conkling moved to substitute the name of George C. Gorham. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 27 to 38—a strict party vote. After the election of the other caucus nominees the senate adjourned.

The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: Dr. John B. Hamilton, of Illinois, to be supervising surgeon-general of the United States marine hospital service; John M. Wilson, of Ohio, to be consul at Panama; George Scroggs, of Illinois, consul at Hamburg; Joseph Hopkins postmaster at Brownsville, Texas.

A meeting of the joint democratic caucus committee was held this evening for the purpose of considering the propositions suggested at the meeting of the democratic house committee on Saturday and for the preparation of other measures to be presented to a joint caucus of the democratic members of both houses to-morrow after the adjournment of the senate. There was considerable discussion upon the propriety of adopting the full views of the caucus of Saturday, the result being a determination to reject the proposition of Representative Springer concerning the army at the polls and the ballot regulations. The disposition of the committee favored no affirmative legislation. It was agreed to allow two supervisors who are not, however, to possess the right of counting ballots, but only to be present as witnesses at the polls, and they are to be qualified voters at the precincts where they act.

With these points above noted the joint committee agreed upon nothing in addition to the proceedings of the caucus held last Saturday.

MEXICAN TRIFLES.

Business Affairs—The Reign of Order—The Kickapoos.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 15, via Havana, 21.—Congress will meet on the first of April. Strong efforts will be made for the approval of certain concessions to foreigners. A French company will solicit a concession for the laying of a cable from Yucatan to Cuba with a connection at Key West.

The commercial prospect is improving. Importations at Vera Cruz and Tampico have augmented considerably within the past two weeks.

The discontented factions find it impossible to raise a revolution, the people being tired of anarchy. The strife is at present confined to the politicians, who do their work with the pen only. Rumors of the resignation of Senors Romero and Riva Palacio are unfounded. Reductions are being made in the army which will save the country three or four million dollars per annum.

The bishop of Puebla is dead.

The New Orleans Picayune recently published a letter from G. M. Cayce, United States commercial agent at Minatitlan, complaining of illegal proceedings on the part of the Mexican government. The facts are that Mr. Cayce, without authority, suspended his consular functions, pretending that the Mexican government had forcibly obliged him to leave a Mexican steamer which called at Minatitlan on her way to Vera Cruz in January last. Mr. Cayce was taken from the steamer by virtue of a civil writ upon the application of a respectable and responsible American citizen. The Mexican government committed no violence whatever. Two hundred Kickapoos are en route from Monterey to Mexico city.

Dead.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Hon. William Fall Giles, who recently resigned the judgeship of the United States district court for Maryland on account of illness, died last night. He was 72 years of age, and has been judge of the court twenty-five years.

What Tennessee Wants.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—The governor having despaired of a settlement of the state debt by the legislature contemplates advising the calling a constitutional convention.

A Game of Billiards.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Geo. F. Slosson has challenged Maurice Vignaut, the celebrated French billiard player, to play a game in Paris between June 25 and July 25 for the championship of the world.

Poindexter's Trial.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

RICHMOND, March 25.—The trial of John E. Poindexter commenced in the criminal court yesterday. Two witnesses were examined.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

NO ONE is more profoundly sad than he who is obliged to laugh.

ABSENCE is the greatest of evils when it isn't the best of remedies.

WHEN fortune caresses a man too much she is apt to make a fool of him.

THE first and worst of all frauds is to cheat oneself. All sin is easy after that.

HE who is starving does not look to see if the proffered loaf be fresh or stale.

A CHINESE proverb says, "Great souls have strong wills; others only feeble wishes."

THE rarest, and surely the happiest marriages, are between those who have grown in love.

SOME men cling to their opinions more tenaciously than they ever will to self-respect.

THE beauty of the face is an enviable thing, but the beauty of the heart lasts longer.

AN ill-tempered word and a stone are alike in that, when once thrown, they cannot be recalled.

A MAN can no more escape from his ordinary grooves of thought than he can from his habitual grooves of action.

VALUE the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

BE very careful, if you regard yourself as the guardian of your honor, that you do not occupy the position of a sinecure.

UNCLE SAM IS RICH.

AND WARRANTS MUST BE EXECUTED.

The Case Against District Attorney Farrow—Judge Woods Decides That all Warrants Must be Executed—And Now for Wholesale Arrests for the "Fees!"

Yesterday morning Judge W. B. Woods decided the case of the rule against Marshal Fitzsimons for not executing certain warrants issued by Major Smyth as United States commissioner and which were deliverde to the district-attorney by the marshal because, in the opinion of the district-attorney, the public interest did not demand their execution. The case was argued Friday, and yesterday Judge Woods delivered the following decision.

In the circuit court of the United States, for the northern district of Georgia—The United States vs. Wesley Scroggins.

W. H. Smyth, a commissioner of this court, filed his petition, in which he represents, that as such commissioner he issued a warrant for the arrest of one Wesley Scroggins, directed to the United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia. That this warrant was dated January 17, 1879, and on that day placed in the hands of the marshal for execution. That on February 10, 1879, he, the said commissioner, addressed an official letter to the marshal inquiring what disposition he had made of said warrant. That the marshal replied to said letter, and to other letters of the same tenor, subsequently addressed to him by the commissioner, declining to give the information sought, and refusing to make any return to the commissioner of his actings and doings under said warrant.

The petitioner, therefore, prayed for a rule upon the marshal to show cause why he had not executed the warrant, and why he should not make a return thereof to the commissioner.

The court granted the rule prayed for by the petition, and in compliance therewith the marshal answers:

1. That he had not made return of his actings and doings on said warrant to the commissioner, because he was not required to do so by any law known to him.

2. That he had not executed said warrant because, after the same was placed in his hands by the commissioner, it was taken from him by the district attorney for consideration and determination by that officer, whether or not the public interests required it to be executed, and it was still in the hands of the district attorney for that purpose.

The matter comes on for hearing upon the sufficiency of these answers to the rule.

Messrs. T. A. Akerman and H. K. McCay, for the marshal. Mr. W. H. Smyth, contra.

WOODS, circuit judge.—There is no ground for the idea that a marshal can receive warrants, commanding him to arrest parties therein named, and make no return thereon. He is clearly bound to make return, either that he has arrested the party against whom the warrant was issued, or that the party could not be found in his bailiwick, or give some other excuse for not making the arrest.

The oath of office prescribed for the marshal requires him to "faithfully execute all lawful precepts directed to him under authority of the United States and true returns make." Such also is the course required by the common law. The officer may retain the warrant for his own protection, but he must return to the justice what he has done in pursuance of his command. 2 Lord Raymond, 1196; Beck. Just. Arrest, 14. So, by the code of Georgia, constables may be ruled by their respective justices' courts and compelled to give an account of their actings and doings. Code of 1873, section 4170. What they may be ruled to do, it is their duty to do without rule.

The idea that a ministerial officer may pocket a warrant issued to him by lawful authority and refuse to make any returns, or give any reason for not executing it, is in my judgment without any foundation either the common law, or in the statutes of the United States.

The marshal may it is true, make his returns to the commissioner before whom he takes his prisoner for examination, but he must make a return to him. If the person against whom the warrant issues cannot be found, a return of that fact should be made to the commissioner who issues the warrant.

By a rule of this court, adopted June 10, 1878, every commissioner of the court is required, at the close of every fiscal year, to file in the office of the clerk of the court a report of all warrants issued by him during the year, stating against whom and on whose affidavit issued, and stating how many and which of said warrants have been executed, etc.

Clearly it is impossible for the commissioner to comply with this rule, if the marshal refuses to make return of the warrants placed in his hands; or if he has made return of the warrant to another commissioner, before whom he has taken the prisoner, refuses, when officially inquired of by the commissioner who issued the warrant, to state that fact.

Under this rule it clearly becomes the duty of the marshal to give to the commissioner at least a report of his actings and doings under the warrant placed in his hands.

2. The second question presented by the answer of the marshal to the rule, is whether the district-attorney has authority to take commissioners warrants from the hands of the marshal, in order to determine whether they should be executed or not.

I can find no statute law or usage, which confers such a power on the district attorney. The revised statutes of the United States, section 1014, expressly confers on any justice or judge of the United States, and on the commissioners of the circuit court, power to arrest, imprison or bail offenders against the laws of the United States, agreeably to the usual modes of process against offenders in the state, where the arrest is made. This power, conferred on the commissioners by this section, is precisely the same as that conferred on the justices of the United States supreme court and the judges of the circuit courts. It is not made subject to the supervision of the marshal or district attorney. The judge or the commissioner acts on his own responsibility and is not accountable to, or subject to the control of either of these officers. If the district attorney has no authority to suppress a warrant issued by the chief justice of the United States, he cannot interfere with the warrant of a circuit court commissioner, for both derive their powers from precisely the same law.

As well said by Justice Field in United States vs. Schumann, 2 Abbott, U. S. Reports, 525, "the commissioner is made a magistrate of the government, exercising functions of the highest importance to the administration of justice. He is an examining and committing magistrate bound to hear all complaints of the commission of any public offense against the laws of the United States in his district, to cause the offender to be arrested, to examine into the matters charged; and to commit for trial or to discharge from arrest according as the evidence fails or tends to support the accusation. For the faithful discharge of his duty in these particulars he alone is accountable. He has no divided responsibility with any other officer of the government; nor is he subject to any other's control."

And in the case from which this citation is made, Justice Field held that even after the offender was arrested and the case was under examination before the commissioner, the district attorney had no absolute power to dismiss the proceeding. Much less has he power to suppress a warrant before arrest.

If the district-attorney can suppress a commissioner's warrant after it is issued and before it is executed, he can forbid the commissioner to issue the warrant. If he has this supervision of the conduct of the commissioners, he has the same over the conduct of the circuit justices and the circuit and district judges, and can forbid them to issue warrants, although in their judgment the warrants should issue. Such a power will hardly be claimed for the district attorney, and yet such a power is the logical sequence of what is claimed for him on this hearing.

No claim that the power is exercised by the district attorney to prevent abuses or control expenses can justify it. The power does not exist in that officer, and it would be a most dangerous power and liable to the greatest abuses if it did.

We have been referred to sections 838 and 3164 of the revised statutes as warrant for the action of the district attorney in this case. An examination of these sections shows that they give the district attorney power over actions to recover fines, penalties and forfeitures for violations of the customs and revenue laws. They have no relation to criminal persecutions.

In my judgment the answers of the marshal to the rule are insufficient. It is his duty to execute all processes that lawfully come to his hands, and to make due return thereof, and the officer issuing the warrant is entitled to know what is done under it.

As both the marshal and district attorney have acted in this matter in the highest good faith, and from a sense of duty only, it will not be necessary to do more than to pass an order requiring the marshal to make return to the commissioner of his acting and doings under the warrant against Wesley Scroggins. And it is so ordered.

March 24, 1879.

The section of law referred to in the above opinion as relied on by the district-attorney is the following:

Section 838 Revised Statutes—It shall be the duty of every district-attorney to whom any collection of customs, or of internal revenue, shall report, according to law, any case in which any fine, penalty or forfeiture has been incurred in the district of such attorney for the violation of any law of the United States relating to the revenue, to cause the proper proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines, penalties and forfeitures in such case provided, unless upon inquiry and examination he shall decide that such proceedings cannot probably be sustained, or that the ends of public justice do not require that such proceedings should be instituted; in which case he shall report the facts in customs cases to the secretary of the treasury, and in internal revenue cases to the commissioner of internal revenue for their direction.

This leaves the matter settled so far as the law of this circuit is concerned. We learn that it is probable, however, that Marshal Fitzsimons will ask of the attorney-general instructions how to proceed under the circumstances, as by acting under his instructions he had adopted the policy which caused this little disturbance. We also learn that there are now in the hands of the marshal about 300 warrants which must be executed under this decision. This process would cost about $30,000, which would take out a big slice of the total appropriation allowed this department. It might occur that if this sum were expended now on cases, which, according to the opinion of the district-attorney, do not demand it, that there would soon afterwards come a time when the department would need money for real emergencies which it could not properly meet for the want of funds. It is not, of course, certain that this contingency will ever occur, but it might, and then there might be a real trouble caused by what is now, in the opinion of the district-attorney, a needless expenditure of the appropriation. It appears that it was once the custom of the district-attorney to act as Colonel Farrow has in this case, and that with the approval of the judges. The following rule of court was adopted to avoid the evil resulting from a multitude of prosecutions from which no good would result:

United States Court, Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., July 22d, 1876.—The court this day promulgated the following rule in respect to United States commissioners: Hereafter no commissioner of the circuit court of the United States, for the Northern district of Georgia, shall issue any warrant or process upon any information made or filed by private person or persons not belonging to the internal revenue service, for violation of the internal revenue laws, without first laying such information before Henry P. Farrow, Esq., the United States district-attorney, or his successor in office, and getting the consent of said United States attorney in writing. Any violation of this rule by any such commissioner will be regarded as cause for his removal, and no fees will be allowed to such commissioner, where this rule is not complied with. The clerk will cause this rule to be printed, and a copy sent to each United States commissioner in the district. By order of the court. W. B. WOODS, Circuit Judge. JOHN ERSKINE, Judge.

This rule is said by some to merely apply to the form of the warrant, but it appears to bestow on the district-attorney just such a discretion as Colonel Farrow has exercised in the recent instance.

COTTON ON FIRE.

Great Destruction of the Staple off Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 24.—To-night the cotton aboard the ship David Brown for Havre was discovered to be on fire. The fire appears to be in the afterhold, and judging from the dense smoke has made considerable progress. The engines are now pumping water into the hold. The vessel's cargo is composed of forty-seven bales of sea island and 2,831 bales of upland cotton and 150 tons of phosphate rock, which is probably insured in France. The ship belongs at Searsport, Maine, and is insured in northern offices. She was cleared on Saturday.

The ship David Brown has been filled with water, and the fire in the cotton appears to be extinguished. A steam tug, with a powerful pump, is alongside and will take the water out of the ship before opening her hatches. Her condition will not be known until the removal of the cotton.

PREVENTING A MARRIAGE.

A Sister Placing Her Hand on the Mouth of Her Dying Brother.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—On Sunday night Captain Norman Crane, well-known here, was dying at Meyer's hotel, in this city. The captain was worth about $20,000. He had lived five years with a woman named Mary Crane, and had introduced her as his wife in some of the most respectable circles in the district. No marriage ceremony had, however, been performed. When Captain Crane was dying he desired to make Mary his legal wife. The captain's sister, Celia Crane, was violently opposed to a marriage, there being, it appears, no will. A clergyman, the Rev. Dr. James G. Addison, was sent for, and was willing to perform the ceremony. Dr. Townsend, who was also present, thus described the scene in an interview with a Post reporter:

The sister kept her place by the side of the bed, and as I asked the question first to prove his consciousness, "Do you know me?" he indicated his reply by an affirmative nod of the head. Then I asked, "Are you willing to marry this woman?" but before he could nod, his sister patted him on the cheek and said, "Don't answer them, my dear brother." In his weak condition he would at once relapse, and after several attempts and failures, both I and Dr. Addison gave it up.

The marriage was thus prevented, and after the captain's death the sister took possession of his personal property. The alleged wife caused the arrest of the sister on the accusation of larceny, but on the witness stand the complainant acknowledged that there had been no marriage ceremony. The police justice thereupon decided that the sister, being the natural heir, was entitled to the property.

The so-called Mrs. Crane was visited by a Post reporter. She is of a petite figure, about 30 years of age, of fair complexion, and very ladylike and modest in her demeanor. She was dressed in deep mourning. She was evidently worn and worried with excitement. She said that she had been living for years as the wife of Mr. Crane; had forsaken home and friends for him, and, in the eyes of God and man, was his wife. Speaking of the reasons for delaying the marriage, she explained that it had been spoken of between them, but that up to his last sickness nothing definite had been arranged. Some time before Mr. Crane's death the Rev. Dr. Addison had called, but at that time, although she thought of suggesting the marriage, she had deferred it, and when he next came it was too late. She added that she did not know the sister until her arrival, and that the sister had prevented the marriage by placing her hand over the mouth and head of Mr. Crane, thus preventing him from answering the questions when asked.

A Philadelphia Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—A fire broke out this morning in the smoke-house of Washington Butchers & Sons, 146 and 148 North Front street. The flames spread over the smoke-house in the rear and were communicated to the roof of the main building which, with the contents of six stories, was burned. Loss about $25,000, which is covered by insurance.

A Persian Earthquake.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, March 25.—The Times reports that there were shocks of an earthquake in northern Persia during Saturday and Sunday. Minaeh was much damaged, and the adjacent villages of Tark and Maunan were totally destroyed. Out of eleven hundred inhabitants only a few escaped death.

Talmage's Trial.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The trial of the Rev. Dr. Talmage began before the Brooklyn presbytery this afternoon. The doctor made a speech, in which he stated in the most emphatic manner that he courted a full investigation of the charges against him, denying them in toto.

The Charming Widow.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Lawyer Riddle was on the stand yesterday in the Oliver-Cameron case. His testimony related to the visits of Mrs. Oliver to his office to engage him in prosecuting her suit against the senator, and to the false representations made by her that she was enciente.

Stopped Payment.

BOSTON, March 24.—The firm of J. & A. Tirrell, dealers in hides, has stopped payment. Liabilities, $160,000, of which $9,000 is due to one firm in New Orleans and the balance to the trade in this city.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE supreme court is still on the Augusta circuit.

DR. ORR, state school commissioner seems to be on a general crusade against ignorance and intemperance.

FROM general reports sent into the agricultural department it appears that the recent cold has not seriously injured the fruit crop.

IT is stated that the clipping of coupons on the four per cent. bonds has begun. It is a rather risky process as the currency of the bonds at par after being thus mutilated is questionable.

YESTERDAY the following notaries public and ex-officio justices of the peace were commissioned: W. R. Bankston, 612th district of Butts county; John M. Mills, 407th district of Gwinnett county; Zachariah Prescott, 1301st district of Johnson county; Silas M. Wellborn, 277th district of Morgan county; James Hurst, 286th district of Morgan county; W. H. Cocroft, 284th district of Morgan county.

ON THE CITY'S EDGE.

A MURDEROUS CRIME COMMITTED.

Coming in to Early Mass—A Shocking Sight Presented—Lying in His Own Blood—The Probable Theory of the Crime—The Arrest of the Supposed Criminal.

Sunday morning the people who reside on the Marietta road, near the fair grounds, were startled by a report that a man had been found just below the entrance to the park lying in an unconscious condition and desperately wounded. Assistance was soon summoned, and several parties present recognized the wounded man as Mr. Hugh Dunning, a well-to-do farmer, who has an extensive plantation about five miles from the city on the river road. When he was discovered by the neighbors a sad sight was presented to them. It appears that his wife and daughters, who are members of the Catholic church, were coming into the city early to attend mass, and as they were riding along the road discovered him lying in his blood on the ground.

Of course they were shocked, but as soon as they recovered sufficiently called assistance to see if anything could possibly be done to relieve the sufferer. His head was found terribly beaten and a flow of blood had crimsoned the ground all around him. He seems to have been struck with some very hard weapon, and evidently received several blows. He was unconscious when found and seemed nearly dead. He was taken to his home at once, and there received the best medical attention and the tenderest care.

The news of this unfortunate affair reached the police force, and the captains put some of the force to work on the matter at once. By noon they had arrested a negro named Randall on suspicion of guilt. He denied all knowledge of the affair, but circumstances involve, to a considerable extent. It appears that he has been working on the farm with Mr. Dunning. Saturday they had a misunderstanding about the feeding of some mules, and Mr. Dunning spoke harshly to the negro. He left in a sullen mood and is accused of having said to some one that he "would be even."

Mr. Dunning came into the city Saturday to attend to several matters of business, among which was the collection of some rent due from colored tenants. The negro Randall either came in with Mr. Dunning or soon after him and they were together in the city. Late in the afternoon they were together at Easley's blacksmith shop on Marietta street. From this point it appears that Mr. Dunning returned to the city and the negro went on out the street in the direction of the farm. No more was seen of him that night. He was arrested on the streets about noon Sunday. As to what Mr. Dunning did Saturday night or at what time he started home there seems to be no certainty. It is not even approximately known at what time of the night the assault was made upon him. The best evidence on this point is probably that of Mr. George Kreis, who resides at the fair grounds. He returned from Gainesville Saturday night and reached the fair grounds about 12 o'clock. He says he heard some one groaning and crying just down the road, but supposed it was a drunken man and paid little attention to it. From the direction and locality of the sounds he is sure that the cries were those of Mr. Dunning. It is probable that he was knocked down about eleven o'clock.

On the theory that the negro is not guilty of this murderous assault, it must be that Mr. Dunning was attacked by villains who intended to rob him. He frequently comes to the city to collect rents and carries considerable sums of money home with him. He seems to have freely announced his intention to come to the city Saturday for this purpose.

DEATH OF MR. DUNNING.

After Mr. Dunning was taken home he sank steadily, and it was evident that his injuries were fatal. The blows on the head were evidently of sufficient force to fracture the skull. He remained unconscious and now and then went into convulsions.

Yesterday at noon he died surrounded by his grief-stricken family. We learn that Coroner Drake will hold an inquest over the remains to-day as the law directs. This foul murder should be taken in hand by the officers of the law and every effort used to arrest the scoundrel who perpetrated it. Doubtless a reward will be offered for the apprehension of the murderer, if the negro proves his innocence.

Mr. Dunning was a well-known Fulton county farmer of means. He owned considerable property in the city and had a large number of colored tenants here. He was of Irish descent and was considered a good, peaceable citizen in the neighborhood where he lived. His farm is two miles this side of the river. He leaves a wife and four children. He was probably about 48 years old.

Of course the community is greatly outraged at this midnight assault upon a peaceable citizen who was beaten down on the public highway and murdered in the dark. Such an occurrence is shocking in the extreme, and the only approach to a reparation of the crime is the punishment of the criminal whose heart was black enough to foster such a scheme. This justice must be accomplished, if possible.

The negro now under arrest will probably soon have a preliminary examination.

SUNDAY SCRAPS.

Labor Troubles—Shot and Killed—The Burmese Affair—Lord Chelmsford in England.

A VIENNA telegram announces that the famous Decter brewery has been burned and several lives lost.

SENOR ZAMACONA and suite left St. Louis to-night for Washington via Cincinnati. The party spent a week here as guests of the Merchants' exchange and left with a favorable impression of the city and its people.

ABOUT four hundred of the plantation negroes who recently arrived at St. Louis from the south left last night for Kansas, and about two hundred arrived there by the steamer Helena from Mississippi this afternoon.

A PESTH dispatch to the Standard says: A furious storm has again damaged the dykes protecting Csongrad, Szetes Vasarhely, Zombor and Tittel, which the inhabitants have been making every effort to strengthen for twenty days.

AT a banquet given in St. Petersburg by the German residents in honor of Emperor William's birth day, General Von Schweinitz, the German ambassador, energetically declared that the friendship of the Russian and German emperors is firmer than ever.

THE monster socialist ball and meeting which was inaugurated yesterday evening in Chicago continued throughout the night and up to a late hour to-night. The concluding exercise was a drill of those who bore arms and which evinced considerable knowledge of military tactics. No breach of the peace occurred.

THE Times' Calcutta dispatch says there seems yet no good ground for interfering with Burmah. The king is fortifying Mandalay, probably through fear. War, however, may be forced on the British at any moment, and it is said the king has dispatched secret emissaries to Calcutta to assassinate the claimant of the throne who resides there.

THE Greek minister of foreign affairs has sent a circular to the powers invoking their mediation on the frontier question between Greece and Turkey. The frontier commissioners of Greece have returned to Athens. The Turkish commissioners have signed a document stating that the porte admits the principles of the verification of the frontier, but declares the line indicated by Greece inadmissible.

SENOR CASTELAR and 103 former deputies of the cortes have issued a manifesto to the democratic party, announcing as their programme a sincere return to the constitution of 1869, which proclaimed religious and educational liberty, freedom of the press, and liberty of meetings and associations. The manifesto also favors universal suffrage, inviolability of the Spanish territory and the payment of the interest on the public debt, and recommends a policy avoiding alike reactionary excesses and demagogic utopias.

THE correspondent of the Daily News at Cape Town says there is much suspicion as to the loyalty of the Fingoes, who constitute a large and powerful tribe. The sickness among the soldiers of the garrison of Help Makaar is deplorable. Of fifty-six carbiniers only eleven are fit for duty. The negotiations to detach Catewayo's brother and his followers from the Zulu chief have apparently failed.

REUTER's advices from Cape Town up to the 5th inst. mention a report that Colonel Pearson had made a raid and burnt Cetaway's old kraal. Other advices of the same date, however, do not give the impression that he is in a position to undertake an offensive operation and state that the Zulus have destroyed the road from Tugela to Ekowe and seem determined to do their utmost to prevent relief from reaching him. All idea of attempting to send him relief before the arrival of further reinforcements seems to be abandoned.

THOMAS WELDON, the ring leader of a mob, in attempting to rescue a prisoner from the custody of Policeman Cheney last night in Baltimore, was shot and killed by Police Sergeant Harvey, who, in attempting to prevent the rescue, was violently assaulted. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable shooting. The assailants comprised some of the greatest desperadoes of the city, and several of them have served terms in the penitentiary. After the shooting Cheney took his prisoner, Henry Hamill, to the station-house.

THE remains of the murdered actor, Benjamin C. Porter, arrived in New York to-night by the Pennsylvania railroad in charge of Albert Murdock, the actor, and were taken to an undertaker's shop. Mr. Murdock corroborates the whole story of the murder, except he says it was Miss Ellen Cummings and not Josephine Baker who was present when the murder was committed. A meeting of the dramatic profession was held to-day, large numbers being present, and it was resolved to take charge of the funeral on Wednesday from the Little Church Around the Corner. A grand benefit will be given Thursday in aid of the family of the deceased. Other measures for raising funds will also be devised.

THE Post and Times states, apparently on authority, that Lord Chelmsford's letter has been generally misinterpreted. It does not imply that either Lord Chelmsford or Sir Bartle Frere is eager to cast off his responsibility. In consequence of the prevalence of sickness, it was Lord Chelmsford's duty to provide against a contingency which might leave the army without a responsible chief, and as the commander-in-chief holds a dormant commission, to come into force on the death or incapacity of Sir Bartle Frere, Lord Chelmsford pointed out that the officer sent to the Cape, as his second-in-command, should be competent to undertake both the military and civil administration. The Post declares that the report that Lord Chelmsford has been superseded is unfounded.

FROM St. George, Bermuda, on the 13th, the barks T. Forest, Princess, Dennis, Charleston and Wetterhorn were cleared. The Skilling, Galveston for London, with cotton and bone-dust arrived in distress. She experienced a hurricane on the 21st ult., and was thrown on her beam ends and only partly righted. She is leaking and will discharge to repair. Ship Britonia Hamilton, New York for London, with full cargo of wheat, corn, flour, etc., fifteen days out, arrived in five fathom hole in distress. She experienced a hurricane on the 21st ult., during which she was struck by a heavy sea which swept the deck, threw her on beam ends, shifted the cargo, carried away the starboard, bulwarks, stancheons and chain-plates, and filled her cabins. She lay four days on her beam ends, after which time the weather moderated. Her hatches were opened and about 100 tons of her cargo thrown overboard. The discharge of a portion of her cargo into lighters was commenced on the 10th inst. preparatory to towing her into port.

A DETAILED report of the meeting of the weavers at Blackburn, in England, on Saturday, shows the existence of great excitement and a strong party in favor of the strike. Mr. Whalley, secretary of the weavers' union for Blackburn, reported that two-thirds of the masters had posted notices of five per cent. reduction of wages, but that the masters were less unanimous than they were before the strike and lock-out of 1878. The representatives and operatives of Church, Oswald, Twistle, Harwood, Padiham, Clitheroe, Rishton, Bamberbridge and Burnley next gave reports to the effect that a general feeling in their district favored the submission until a favorable opportunity arose to recover a reduction. The motion was then submitted in favor of an acceptance of five per cent. reduction on the understanding that the whole of the 15 per cent. reduction shall be restored as soon as possible. An amendment in favor of resistance by strike, if necessary, met with much support. A disorderly scene followed. The proposition for a strike was repeatedly cheered, and the opponents thereof hooted down. It seemed as though the majority were about to decide in favor of the strike when a motion was for adjournment proposed so that the feelings of the masters individually might be further tested. The advocates of the strike refused to withdraw the proposal, and the motion for adjournment was not carried until after four shows of hands and many appeals to the meeting to be calm and not rashly plunge into other struggles.

A QUESTION ASKED.

Who is the Agent for the State of Georgia?

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—I have seen much in your valuable paper of late in regard to Mr. W. O. Tuggle's agency for the state of Georgia in prosecuting and collecting old claims against the general government at Washington city. It has been my fortune to know Mr. Tuggle for many years, and I have ever found him to be a gentleman in every sense of the word, and I do not believe he would pluck one feather from the cap of another that he did not think he was justly entitled to. If you will take the trouble to examine the acts of the general assembly of the state of Georgia for the year 1858, page 194, resolution number 4, and the acts for the year 1876, page 411, resolution number 10, you will find that Colonel Jas. A. Green is the duly constituted and authorized agent for the state of Georgia to prosecute and collect all of those old claims in favor of the state against the general government; he has spent much of his time and money before and since the late war in working up and putting those old claims of the state of Georgia in shape for action when the time should arrive, and as the state is now about to reach for the crumb, to Colonel Green belongs the lion's share of credit for the success.

SENIX.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

AN Alabama baby has twenty-six fingers and toes.

REAL ESTATE has appreciated in Tuskegee, Alabama.

STATE medical society of Tennessee in Nashville April 1.

A NEW hotel in Spartanburg, S. C., to cost $22,500.

COAL to be had in Birmingham, Ala., at $1.50 per ton.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., has a horticultural society.

NINETY-FOUR newspapers and periodicals published in Alabama.

ARKANSAS abolishes the office of her adjutant-general.

GAS in Vicksburg, Miss., sells at $1 per thousand feet.

FLORIDA strawberries sell in New York at $1.25 per quart.

THE legislature of Texas appropriated $600,000 for public school buildings.

CLAIBORNE'S history of Mississippi will be delayed on account of his failing health.

BETWEEN 13,000 and 14,000 head of cattle to be driven from Mason county, Texas, this season.

THE market gardens around Charleston, S. C., will this season return a gross revenue of not less than $75,000.

THE Danville (Ky) Advocate records the death of a mare given to Mrs. W. B. Cecil by her uncle 28 years ago.

THE state lunatic asylum of Arkansas is to be located at Snow Springs, about three miles from the town of Hot Springs.

W. J. McLEOD, of Robeson, N. C., has killed 609 deer. He hunts in Robeson, Cumberland, Moore and Richmond.

CORN is now up and growing off finely in the counties of Alabama bordering on the Florida line.

HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS recently took over $1,500 from Nashville; Miss Abbott took about half that sum, and McCullough about $1,000. Pretty good for a broken town.

SAN ANTONIO (TEXAS,) EXPRESS: General Robert Toombs, of Georgia, has accepted the invitation to deliver the address at the opening of the state fair, at Austin, next October. He will prove quite an attraction to the people of Texas.

PARIS KENTUCKIAN: "Do you think the men arrested for shooting W. B. Moore are guilty?" Judge Beckner was asked here Tuesday. He replied, "I can answer that better if, on my return home, the note they promised to give me to defend them has proper security."

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PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

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THE CONSTITUTION,
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The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 25, 1879.

ROWELL'S legs have won him a banquet in New York.

BURMAH is fixing up for war. England is gradually getting into trouble all around.

KENTUCKY is still the dark and bloody ground. A negro ravisher was captured and hanged by a mob Sunday night.

MEXICO is corralling the Kickapoos, which is safer than allowing them to roam around kickapooing up rows.

A CABLE from Yucatan to Cuba, with connection at Key West, is talked of. The project is in the hands of a French company.

THE law in regard to United States marshals seems to be as unsettled as the law relating to railroads. Circumstances alter cases, and cases alter circumstances.

BROTHER TALMAGE is defended before the presbytery by Rev. Dr. Spears. This spoils a sensation. The general impression was that Brother Talmage would be his own attorney.

THE governor of Tennessee contemplates calling a constitutional convention, having dispaired of arriving at any settlement of the state debt through the medium of the general assembly.

REDPATH and Teller are no longer chairmen of the senate committee on fraud in elections. Redpath will probably be compelled to retire to the seclusion of his Boston Lyceum Bureau.

IT is telegraphically stated that the rumors that Lord Chelmsford has been superseded are unfounded. To this may be added the fact that Cetewayo is still in command of the Zulus.

AT the celebration of Emperor William's birthday in St. Petersburg, the German ambassador declared most emphatically that the friendship between the emperor and the czar is firmer than ever—with all of which England can console herself.

NEW YORK is at last waking up to a proper sense of its duty. Several female pedestrian exhibitions were closed up last Sunday for violating the law, and it is to be hoped they will be kept closed during the week on the ground that they are nuisances.

MR. HOAR, of Massachusetts, in one of his recent rhetorical efforts, claimed that he had seen the full moon rise over Mount Blanc. Perhaps, if the moon could be heard from, she would reply to the insinuation by stating that she had seen Mr. Hoar go to bed full within sight of the Washington monument.

INSTEAD of complaining that the south is represented in congress by confederate brigadiers, why doesn't the north honor some of her union soldiers by giving them places in the senate and the house? At present, the great republican party, with one or two exceptions, is represented by a parcel of hack politicians.

MR. B. C. PORTER, the actor who was so brutally assassinated in Marshall, Texas, last week, will be buried in New York to-morrow, from the Little Church Around the Corner. Thursday his brother actors will unite in giving a grand benefit performance in aid of his family.

AND still another. Mr. Nathan P. Pratt, treasurer of the Reading, Mass., savings bank, is a defaulter to the amount of ninety thousand dollars. Like all the others, he enjoyed "the fullest confidence of the community," notwithstanding the fact that he has been systematically robbing the bank for years.

THE colored victims of the republican speculators in Louisiana and Mississippi are gradually moving out of St. Louis. Four hundred left that city for Kansas Sunday morning, and about two hundred arrived from Mississippi Sunday evening. The individuals who are persuading these unfortunate negroes that Kansas is the next thing to the happy land of Canaan are evidently making a good thing out of the movement.

THE active partisanship of Mr. Gorham, the late secretary of the senate, was up for discussion yesterday. It appears that the lively Gorham, in order to hurry forward contributions, stated that one of the purposes of the democratic senate was the "revolutionary expulsion" of Mr. Hayes. We are glad to be able to state that the expulsion of Mr. Gorham occurred without creating any serious revolution.

IT is said that the democratic senators have quietly concluded to transfer the patronage of the secretary and sergeant-at-arms to themselves, giving each of them five appointments, including a committee clerk and page. This is a very nice arrangement for the senators, but powerful hard on the new officers, who will be held responsible for the acts of subordinates that they were not permitted to select.

JOHN BULL is having a good deal of trouble with his untamed negroes in Africa. Cetewayo's brother can't be bribed, and there are suspicions that the Fingoes are growing disloyal. The republican remedy for this would be to arm these colored people with the ballot, but it is to be feared that Colonel Bull has quite enough of suffrage at home. About the simplest remedy, it seems to us, would be to issue a proclamation announcing in terms that Cetewayo is a bad man and leave him to worry along under the stigma.

THE bonded and floating debt of the old city of Memphis amount to about six and a half millions. Five leading citizens have been appointed to arrange a plan of compromise of the debt. It is believed that it will be scaled down one-half—the new bonds to bear five per cent. interest. If that can be accomplished, the improvement commissioners, and the fire and the police boards will be retired, and the new city government ushered in. The dissolution of the old corporation was in fact but a compromise—compelling measure in the debt line.

GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER, who has been appointed superintendent of the census of 1880, is a professor at Yale, and a man who cares comparatively little about parties. He superintended the census of 1870 with great credit to himself and usefulness to the people. If he will now set his face against the appointment of partisan supervisors, he will doubtless be able to procure assistants that will be of service to him in making the new census the most accurate and complete that the country has ever known.

THE senate lost on the fourth of this month only one ex-governor, while it gained four—raising the whole number in that body to fourteen. Eight of the ex-governors are democrats, namely, Messrs. Coke, Garland, Groome, Grover, Hampton, Harris, Houston, and Vance. The other six are Messrs. Anthony, Booth, Burnside, Hamlin, Kellogg, and Kirkwood. The custom of transferring governors to the senate is a very natural one; for the man who has attained to the highest office in the gift of a state comes to consider anything less than a senatorship as a just promotion.

SENOR CASTELAR and a number of ex-members of the Spanish cortes are moving to reorganize the democratic party in Spain, and to that end they have issued an address setting forth their programme. They propose to return to the constitution of 1869, to advocate religious and educational freedom, liberty of the press, freedom of association, the inviolability of Spanish territory, and universal suffrage. This is an exceedingly liberal platform, but Castelar will never make any progress until he tacks a fourteenth and fifteenth amendment to his ten-year old constitution, and imports a few of our Logans and Chandlers.

IN the senate yesterday, during the discussion which sprang up when the democrats moved to ratify the caucus nominations, the republicans took occasion to bring up the old question relating to the fraudulent election of Mr. Hayes. What their motive was does not seem altogether clear, particularly when we consider that the debate was upon the question of removing the republican senate officials from office. Mr. Blaine said that the Potter committee was organized to afford plausible ground for the revolutionary expulsion of Mr. Hayes. This charge brought Senator Hill, of Georgia, to his feet, and he at once seized Blaine by his capacious ears and proceeded to show him wherein his partisanship and misinformation led him astray. If we are to judge by the telegraphic synopsis, Mr. Hill's remarks were unusually strong, clear and cogent.

IT is with unspeakable sorrow that the talented republican senators see their party friends—their toadies and flunkeys—removed from office, and this sorrow was made painfully manifest yesterday when a motion was made in the senate to proceed with the election of officers. Then, for the first time, the country became aware that such stalwarts as Anthony, Conkling, Edmunds and Blaine have all along been civil service reformers in disguise and had only awaited an opportunity to declare their true sentiments. Hence, when the hour came for cleaning out the republican officials who have retained their places until the cobwebs have collected upon the edges of their patriotism, the true reformers in the senate arose and made tearful and eloquent protests. Even old man Hamlin toddled to the front and spoke his piece with great precision and ingenuity and then fell back upon his grief for support. But, alas! there were real reformers present, and in the majority, and these concluded that the easiest way to bring about a reformation was to reform. Peace to the republicans!

Commissioners' Warrants.

In another column may be found a decision of deep importance to the people of Georgia, and of some interest at least to all who have to contribute towards the support of the general government. The decision is probably good law, and there is therefore little prospect of relief from its terms in the courts. The only source of help now is congress and the president; and the members from Georgia are the right men to present the situation in the right light. Judge Woods decides, in a word, that every warrant issued by a commissioner of a circuit court must be executed. No matter how trivial the charge, or how insufficient the grounds upon which the warrant was issued, the district-attorney is debarred by this decision from exercising any discretion relative to its execution. As there are twenty, more or less, commissioners in the northern district of Georgia, and as human nature in the district is not above fees or feelings of enmity, the result can readily be imagined. Not a century ago, about two hundred warrants were issued at one time, producing, if we are rightly informed, two convictions as a net result. Similar hauls doubtless will be made under Judge Wood's decision; and it should not be forgotten that all this work is not only a source of oppression to a people whose lot is not very happy at the best, but also of great expense to the governmet. It is estimated that the execution of the warrants now lodged in the office of the district-attorney of this district will cost not less than thirty thousand dollars; and yet it is safe to say that no good to the government or to any person whatever would result from the execution of this mass of trifling process.

The New Orleans Bank Trouble.

The causes that led to the failure of three and the suspension of currency payments in the balance of the banks of New Orleans are, we are confident, exceptional. The three weak banks went down because of the shrinkages in real estate, in city consolidated bonds, and in the bonds of the state. There is a want of confidence in any one of these classes of property. The shrinkage in real estate is due in great part to a partial diversion of the trade of the city to Galveston and St. Louis, and to the small tolls that grain now pays at the point of transfer. The shrinkage in city consolidated bonds is due to a decision that takes away the special tax for the payment of interest. The fall in state bonds is due to the non-payment of interest and the approach of the constitutional convention. These circumstances are certainly exceptional. They do not exist in any other city or state. They led to a general want of confidence in New Orleans—so general and deep that when three weak and badly-managed institutions went under, a semi-panic set in. To stop it the solvent banks resorted to a temporary suspension of currency payments. This suspension will come to an end next Saturday, and by that time the sound banks of the city will be "heeled" for all emergencies. A large amount of currency is on the way from New York, Baltimore and other points. The course adopted by the New Orleans banks is similar to that put in force by the New York banks after the Jay Cooke failure. The difficulty at New Orleans will doubtless be satisfactorily arranged this week, and a better feeling inaugurated. A close examination of the condition of the clearing-house banks has inspired confidence, and all fears of a general run or of any spreading of the trouble may as well be summarily dismissed.

The Guano Question.

Elsewhere in to-day's CONSTITUTION will be found a statement that must strike the average Georgian with a good deal of force. Some weeks ago we astonished the public with the sum total of the money spent within the limits of the state on mules; this morning we present some equally startling facts on guano. It almost staggers belief that the farmers of this one state should have paid over $3,500,000 for the one item of guano, and yet so it is. It is certainly enough to cause the thinking farmer to pause and reflect upon the situation.

We do not object to the use of fertilizers. While we think that they are often resorted to for the purpose of atoning for mistakes in methods of cultivation, still it is beyond dispute that the most of Georgia lands need artificial stimulants to enable them to produce lucrative crops. But it seems to us that there is a woeful and lavish waste in the use of those stimulants. It has passed into an axiom that a Georgia farmer wastes enough to handsomely maintain a Connecticut farmer. In nothing is the waste more apparent than in the matter of fertilizers. There is not a farm in the state upon which there is not the natural material for fine compost heaps. Cotton seed, decaying vegetable matter, the droppings of animals, all these things usually wasted, if properly husbanded, would cut this enormous outlay fully one-half, and would furnish a better fertilizer. There are many farmers who claim that they do not have enough stock to make the stable manure an object worthy of attention. There is no fault so conspicuous among the old-time farmers of Georgia as the habit of despising and overlooking small things. But, if the droppings are indifferent, this brings us back to our old platform that stock husbandry, the raising of sheep, cattle, mules, horses and hogs, is, after all, the most essential of successful planting. We need more stock on all our farms, and the enormous figures that represent the total spent for fertilizers only emphasizes what we have said so often upon this subject. The main reform suggested by these figures after all, however, is that we should develop our own resources. We have within the state of Georgia the most of the elements that make up these fertilizers, awaiting only a trifling expenditure to make them available, and yet we go on, draining the state of money, year after year, just because we lack the enterprise, and have to coin our own rocks and metals into gold. Some weeks ago we noted that a distinguished chemist had a patent by which the iron pyrites, scattered like rocks over our hills, could be used to yield sulphuric acid in abundance, and at prices much less than it could be procured anywhere else, and yet we go on sending out money for that which is lying locked in simple and easy combination all around us. Dr. Little, the state geologist, authorized the statement that a very moderate amount of capital put in this patent would pay every one of the stockholdbers a handsome profit, and in the first year keep within the limits of the state one million of dollars that otherwise would leave it. And yet the needed capital was not raised and the enterprise failed.

But we merely intended to throw out some suggestions and to give editorial emphasis to the fact that Georgia is paying over three million and a half dollars annually for the one item of fertilizers, and that nearly every dollar of this money goes outside of the state.

BACCACCIO BUTLER is partly responsible for the new and revised edition of the De Cameron. The story of how Simple Simon attempted to catch the nightingale and how the nightingale nearly caught him is neatly but not prettily told.

PERHAPS Mr. Hayes will want the people to vindicate him should he persist in making himself the tool of the Chandlers.

CLARA MORRIS announces that she will hereafter appear only in robust characters, such as Lady Macbeth. In the meantime, Mr. Morris is "honing" a new set of razors with which to attack strange men at railroad stations, but it is not likely he will venture as far as Texas until the climate of that state grows more salubrious.

THE average Texas ruffian appears to be of such a dramatic turn of mind that he cannot tolerate foreign opposition.

TEXAS is not as bad as rumor would have us believe. Eli Perkins visited that state and came out alive—a fact that gives him a great advantage over many people, including several Georgians.

THE New York Sun made a tremendous change in its politics the other day by abusing Oakey Hall. Its readers will be grateful for the change, and southern rebels may now look forward to a season of rest and respite.

THE organs, in attributing every shrewd and healthy improvement in New York politics to the hand of Mr. Tilden, unconsciously add to the boom which seems to be rolling our Uncle Samuel on towards 1880.

SITTING BULL is waking up from his winter nap and growing restless. The eighteenth infantry will be sent to Dakota, and the boys, even though they should be under command of O. O. Howard, will doubtless give S. B. some warm work.

WITH Mary and Anna both at his heels, what could the noble Simon do but fly?

BEFORE Mr. Hayes concludes to bring on a conflict between Congress and the executive, he should send Mr. Rogers to the public library for reports of congressional proceedings covering the days when Andrew Johnson endeavored to embarrass the majority with his vetoes; and in storing his mind with the instructive facts therein set down, Mr. Hayes should remember that Andrew Johnson had a will as strong and an intellect as stormy as General Andrew Jackson.

THE socialists of Chicago are sociable enough to have balls.

MR. HAYES will discover, when he precipitates a dead-lock between the executive and the democratic majority in congress, that, owing to peculiar circumstances, he has made the situation a very embarrassing one for his administration.

OHIO should recall her secessionists. The south is not missionary ground in this business. California yearns for these ferocious men.

DOES Mr. Hayes propose to fall into the trap which his republican enemies have set for him? Does he believe that a democratic majority will have any more hesitation in making its will respected than a republican majority? If he desires to inaugurate a conflict similar to that which made the administration of Andy Johnson prominent and peculiar, we can assure him beforehand that the result will not be pleasant.

KERNAN should go to meet Kearney.

THE house seems to be willing to profit by the suggestions of Mr. Stephens to the effect that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to transact general and necessary legislation. The question will be discussed and settled in joint caucus.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE alleged Widow Oliver will appeal from the courts to the lecture platform. She will talk about "That Lover of Mine."

THE hoodlum hath his uses. One of him put a dark-of-the-moon-eye on Dennis Kearney the other day.

EVIDENTLY Simon Cameron's relations with Widow Oliver were more engaging than the foreign relations with which he was charged.

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON is reported in the newspapers as a Roman Catholic. The Harpers' Nasty Tom will be delighted at this.

MARY OLIVER'S initials are significant. M. stands for the thousand she wanted and O. stands for what she got.

OUR Japanese friends are making such preparations to entertain General Universal Sponge Grant that we are constrained to say to them, "Ye know not what Yeddo."

THE Washington Sunday Gazette threatens to publish 365 editions per annum. Somehow or another this is getting to be quite a daily affair in this country.

B. GRATZ BROWN is now a great temperance advocate, having been thoroughly cured of the pernicious practice of buttering his watermelon.

GEO. H. BOMAR, one of the brightest and squarest newspaper men of Tennessee, died recently at Knoxville. He was a man of splendid qualities and his death is much to be regretted.

WHEN Senator Spofford presents the coupon for his seat Kellogg need not try to raise a row and call the usher. Everybody knows that his is only a gallery ticket.

THE greenbackers in the sixth district of Texas will put out a candidate against Columbus Upson, who has been nominated to succeed Schleicher.

SHOBER, the chief clerk of the senate, was a North Carolina unionist. As he never put in a "loyal" claim against the government, however, this fact is hard to prove.

JUDGE H. D. D. TWIGGS, of Augusta, has been retained as one of the counsel for the prosecution in the case of the State vs. Edward Cox, charged with the murder of Colonel Alston.

"THE pistol must go" is the universal sentiment of the southern press, according to the observation of the Springfield Republican. We may add that the Republican is a shrewd and correct observer.

JAMES STEWART is the greenback nominee for governor of Kentucky. When Dr. Blackburn becomes epidemic in Jeems's neighborhood he will wish he owned a quarantine law twenty-feet high and iron-clad.

PHOEBE COUSINS is lecturing on "Some Mistakes of Eve." Probably if Eve had foreseen that her sisters and her Cousins and her aunts were going to hold screech-owl conventions and suffrage calathumps she wouldn't have made the mistake of being a woman.

THE only way we see for the stalwarts to get even with the rebellious editor of the Okalona "Southern States" is to take away his pension. He is from Ohio, was in the federal army and, we doubt not, has a fat pension concealed in his inside breast pocket.

COLONEL JOHN C. BURCH, the new secretary of the United States senate, is a native of Georgia and is fifty-one years of age. He graduated at Yale with B. Gratz Brown, is a simon-pure democrat and has a daughter who is one of the handsomest young ladies in the south.

THE New York Graphic, one of the most wonderful accomplishments of modern journalism, is now in its eighth year. It grows with its growth and its prosperity has been fairly achieved. In the south we should like to see this excellent illustrated daily more widely appreciated, and we doubt not it soon will be. Its illustrations are choice and timely and its maps generally the most accurate that appear in the press. Its reading matter is always newsy and never failing in pith and pungency. We heartily wish the Graphic the attainment of years and honors.

"OLD SI."

He Would Have Been Wiser in Simon Cameron's Place.

Old Si has been keeping fully posted on the celebrated case of Oliver vs. Cameron. Yesterday he ransacked the exchanges and as he was about to leave, said:

"Which one of dese hyar two at' gwine ter come out on top, de widder er de ole man?"

"Can't tell; what do you think?"

"Dat's my han' prezackly, too! Yer see de ole man Simon, he was lackin' in 'speareunce wid dsae hyar secon'-han' sweet-harts, hencewise he got in de law an' der's no tellin' ob whar dey'll lan' him 'fore dey turns him loose."

"He is old enough to have known better, isn't he?"

"Take keer, now, don't yer know dat dar places in dis wurl' whar de whiter de hed de bigger de fool! Dis ting ob gettin' enamull'd wid er female aint no respeckter of pussons an' er ole feller like outo me, er Simon, is gotter be peert ter walk in de tled grass widout bein' tripp'd an' flung onder darin' de promminade, yer heah me!"

"You have steered clear of those sort of difficulties, have you?"

"Well, I aint gibbin myself 'way ter nobody, but de ole widder nebber coulder got me in dat sorter 'tanglement. I'se bin in range ob dat kinder trubble 'fore now, but whenebber de room got too little ter hol' ennybody but me an' er widder I allus edjurn'd fer de want ob er quorum, er 'spendid bizness tell I call'd in de witnesses s'ficient ter proober a'r-tight allybi on de spot—dat's me!"

"You were very wise, surely!"

"Uh-oh, man! Don't yer fergit it—yer better be in de dress-sirkle ob er wet ho'net-nes' dan in fo' minits sollytude wid er widder 'oman dat's on de marry!"

And the old man borrowed a chew of tobacco and left.

IN GENERAL.

—The churches of Connecticut are to be taxed.

—Mr. Rowell ran so well it that is believed that Cetywayo was his trainer.

—In the island of Cyprus boys of fifteen marry girls of ten or twelve.

—Herbert Spencer and Wilkie Collins are both recovering from severe illness.

—It is almost time to plant pumpkin seed.—R. B. Hayes.

—Archery will be the next craze, we are told. Well, that will be more decent.

—There are six United States senators whose names end with the letter "y," and five of them are on one committee.

—The state council of Switzerland, by a vote of nearly two to one, favors the restoration of capital punishment.

—The late duke of Newcastle is said to have insured his life in different offices to the astonishing amount of $2,500,000.

—Senator Chaffee, the rich banker and politician of Colorado, is said to have once kept a small millinery store at Adrian, Michigan.

—Miss Fanny, daughter of the late John C. Breckinridge, has lately married John A. Steele, a widower, of Woodford county, Kentucky.

—There are now only two republican United States senators from south of the Potomac, Bruce, of Mississippi, and Kellogg, Louisiana.

—Pope Leo XIII. has ordered the private chamberlains in the vatican to leave off the picturesque costumes of the sixteenth century and adopt one more modern.

—"Don, my boy," said the old gentleman, fumbling a copy of his favorite Harrisburg paper, "this is one of those occasions when a 'home organ, isn't worth shucks."

—What makes the new cattle disease so alarming is the fact that none of the afflicted animals possess the faculty of wiping their noses with their tails.

—We move that some "Pinafore" company secure the Widow Oliver for Little Buttercup. Her "baby farming" song would bring down the house.

—The Theiss river, on which the recently submerged city of Szegedin is located, has more windings in its course than any other stream known in geographical science.

—"If Mint Director Burchard wants to earn California's gratitude, let him discard that nickel mine crowd and give us a new coinage of silver five-cent pieces," says the Alta-California.

—In justice to the horse the explanation is made that it was not Henry Bergh that was kicked, but merely his cousin. It would be a degraded horse indeed that could kick Henry Bergh.

—Joaquin Miller's former wife writes to him saying that their daughter Maud has gone from necessity upon the ballet stage and that he ought to know "the dangers to girlish innocence in such a place."

—Actors who devote themselves exclusively to the comedy amount to little or nothing in Texas when such heavy tragedians as Mr Currie, of Marshall, are around.—Baltimore Gazette.

—"The foolish man," truthfully remarketh an exchange, "foldeth his hands, and saith: 'There is no trade; why should I advertise?' But the wise man is not so. He whoopeth it up in the newspapers, and verily he draweth customers from afar off."

—Victoria, crown princess of Germany, is remarkably fond of horses. When she arrived at the Charing Cross station, not long ago, where her two brothers were waiting to meet her, she was presently discovered patting the beautiful horses attached to the royal carriages and addressing them cheerily.

—Dennis Kearney, it seems, does not always have plain sailing in his oratorical efforts. His flow of eloquence was suddenly checked at Santa Anna, California, last week by one of his audience, who, deeming Kearney's remarks personal, pitched into him and gave the orator an unmerciful beating.

—Queen Victoria will sail to-day from Portsmouth for Cherbourg on her way to Italy. She will travel strictly incognita, under the title of the Countess of Kent, but will be received at the frontier by the duke of Aosta, who will escort her to Baveno, on the Lago Maggiore, and King Humbert will go to Baveno to visit her majesty during her residence there.

—An old nickel mine has been discovered in the town of Dracut, Mass., near Lowell, which was originally opened about two hundred years ago. The resemblance of nickel to silver probably deceived the first workers and the mine was abandoned. The value of nickel was not known before 1751. The old shaft was forty-three feet deep. A company has recently sunk it sixty-one feet and found nickel enough to pay, and proposes to operate the mine.

—Lord Chelmesford has said he had no idea what a difficult country Zululand was till he got into it. It looks, indeed, like a miniature Africanistan. All along the west side of the narrow Amatonga plain rises a steep ridge of mountain of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet high, sinking gradually in the west to a rough and broken table land of about 2,000 feet, which is again bounded toward Transvaal by another range of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet.

A Remnant of Barbarism.

Baltimore Sun.

Thursday's telegrams contained, all in a bunch, and all from sections south of Mason and Dixon's line, the account of several homicides, amongst others a shooting affray in Vicksburg, Miss., between respectable business men and citizens, in which two of the parties were instantly killed and the third dangerously wounded. A shooting affray at Christiansburg, Va., the same day, though of a more defensive character on one side, resulted in the instant death of one man. The same day Thomas J. Wood was mortally wounded by a pistol shot at Starkesville, Miss. Every day or two fatal affrays of this sort are being chronicled, the deadly pistol at the bottom of every one of them. A jury is even now being impanneled in Richmond for the trial of Poindexter for shooting Curtis. If the former had carried no pistol, there would have been no homicide. The shooting of Alston in the Geogia state house has not ceased to shock the southern people, and they seem now at last to begin to be awake to the real cause of these deplorable affrays. That cause undoubtedly is the rediculous, not to say barbarous, practice so general apparently at the south of carrying concealed weapons. It is simply inexcusable for men in civilized communities, and where they have police authorities, courts and juries, and intercourse with newspapers and railroads and telegraphs—where they are under no compulsion to go to bed with their spurs on—to wear pistols or bowie-knives as part of their daily raiment. To wear them concealed is moreover cowardly in the last degree. Don Quixote, when he rose in the the morning and put on his tin harness and his Mambrino's helmet, took his lance in his hand and climbed to the back of Rosinante intent upon knightly deeds in the name of his Dulcinea del Toboso, upon windmills, jackasses, and flocks of sheep—even Don Quixote never thought of hiding a stiletto in his boot or tucking a horse pistol behind his breastplate. But the doughty chevaliers of some parts of the south, and even here in Maryland in some cases, are in the custom of girding on their revolvers before they tie their cravats, and they treasure their Derringers above their watches and their jewelry. The false courage and genuine braggadocio spirit engendered by this practice of going about in the guise of walking arsenals are the sources of nine-tenth of the affrays, murders and shootings which have so long and so darkly stained the annals of the south—murders and deaths which, as every one feels who reflects upon them, must be strictly classed as "preventible." They are such deeds as would not have been done but for the general carrying of concealed weapons, one of the most unwarranted and inexcusable practices of the day. This practice is not, it is true, confined to the south, but there it extends to those who wish to be esteemed as respectable and order-loving people, whereas in our cities and at the north it is confined chiefly to the rowdy class. If southern society will but consent to look at the matter in its true light, and to treat every one as a rowdy who carries a concealed weapon—and is he indeed any better than a rowdy or a coward who goes about privately armed amongst peaceful, law-abiding people?—the practice will soon be at an end. In the meantime, stringent laws should be made and enforced making menace in any way by deadly weapons, either concealed for the time or displayed, a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. The fact of the weapon hidden upon a man's person should be so construed as to throw upon him the burthen of proof that he is not harboring some felonious intent. We are not Comanches, nor are we in savage or dangerous regions, nor are we soldiers or policemen. Why, then, should we go armed if we do not contemplate becoming assassins? Would the men who carry bowie-knives concealed at their backs, pistols on their hips, or sword canes in their hands, dare to walk abroad with these weapons openly displayed? Why, then, should the law not treat them as intending criminals, if it find them menacing their fellow-citizens by wearing concealed weapons?

The constitutional question, we are aware, is often raised as to the right of the citizens to bear arms, but it is certain that in no sense was that provision intended to authorize a wanton disregard of the sacredness of human life and defiance of the laws and peacefulness of an orderly and well-disposed community. Such a construction of the necessary right to bear arms in defense of home and country should not be tolerated, and indeed the courts do not tolerate such construction when in a trial for murder, they require that a man shall be in imminent peril and "retreat to the wall" before he is justified in taking the life of his assailant. Yet it is a fact that we see instances in the south, here and there, of such action as would indicate that there are some persons there who, by their claims to certain standing in society, regard themselves as of a class not amenable to the laws as are other men. The communities of the south generally, through an aroused and healthy public sentiment and the action of their courts, should promptly and inexorably teach persons who thus act the contrary of this perverted sentiment.

Senator Hill Seized an Opportunity.

The Age, Louisville.

The Courier-Journal makes the bold and positive charge that Mr. Watterson was defeated by the "defection" of Senator Hill, of Georgia, "who was strongly pledged to Mr. Watterson, and voted for him on the first two ballots." It seems that on the third ballot Mr. Hill nominated General P. M. B. Young, from his own state, and the Courier-Journal charges that this was the "result of collusion with Burch." While all the circumstances are not yet made public, the facts presented do not seem to justify so grave a charge. The first and second ballots appear to have developed Mr. Watterson's whole strength, as he received the same vote on each. No one seemed disposed to change his vote, and the occasion presented a chance for a new man, or, in caucus parlance, "a dark horse." Mr. Hill seized the opportunity to present the name of General Young, of Georgia. That nomination may have cut Mr. Watterson down to fourteen votes on the next ballot, but it is not explained why, when it became evident General Young could not secure the nomination, Mr. Watterson rallied to only sixteen votes, and Mr. Burch gathered in all the remaining twenty-four. It would seem that there was "defection" in more than one senator. The defeat can best be accounted for on the philosophically arithmetic grounds assigned by the Courier-Journal as the cause of Mr. Blackburn's failure; viz: that he did not receive enough votes to nominate him.

Mr. Stephens a Wild Inflationist.

Baltimore Gazette, hard-money dem.

If the position taken by Hon. Alex. H. Stephens in the democratic house caucus of Thursday is correctly reported, that distinguished gentleman is entitled to take the leadership of the wild cat party now marshalled by De La Matyr, Wright & Co. Mr. Stephens, we are told, suggested that the suffering country should have prompt relief at the hands of congress. He proposed the abolishment of the most oppressive features of the internal revenue tax, the remonetization of silver and the prompt issuance of $ 00,000,000 of new, fresh, crisp, greenbacks. Mr. Stephens is the most dangerous gentleman who has appeared in Washington since the last change of the moon. He must know that our revenue from internal taxes are now far below the demands in that department of the government. He must know, also, that silver has been remonetized and that nothing can be done to it now to aid its circulation unless congress, by a decree, compels each shining silver dollar to pass for two, and he must know that to turn loose another whirlwind of greenbacks upon the country at this time would destroy resumption, upset credit and in the end bankrupt the nation. Mr. Stephens has had a great deal to say of late about the men engaged in misrepresenting and injuring the south. If Mr. Stephens is the wild inflationist that he is represented to be he is a greater enemy of the south than that unfortunate section has known since the first shot was fired against the walls of Fort Sumter.

Senator Hill in Court.

Washington Special to Philadelphia Times.

Section 5498 of the revised statutes prohibits, by a penalty of fine and imprisonment, any officer of the government or a member of either house of congress from being adversely connected with the prosecution of any cause in which the United States have an interest. Notwithstanding this, Senator B. H. Hill, of Georgia, appeared in the supreme court to-day in the interest of the Central Pacific railroad, in a question involving the constitutionality of what is known as the "Thurman bill," by which the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies are compelled to create a sinking fund to provide for the debt accruing to the government on account of the bonds issued by the United States in aid of the Pacific railroads. Should this act be declared unconstitutional the entire debt due and to become due the government would be endangered, and yet a United States senator is willing as attorney to try and break down a law enacted by a congress of which he is a member, which only aims to protect the government from corporations amply able but very unwilling to provide for their just debts.

The Currency Issue will be Evaded.

Chicago Times, hard-money ind.

The party majority in the house is so small that it will not do to force a destructive fiscal policy down the throats of an intelligent minority. Mr. Stephens's idea seems to be to make a high bid for the "national" vote. The western and southern democratic leaders manifest a perfect willingness to bid as high as may be necessary. But the question remains whether it will be profitable for the party to sacrifice New York and one or two other eastern states for the sake of a western vote which, after all, may not be delivered. So long as this question is involved in doubt, the soft-money majority will be careful how it treats the hard-money minority. It is so far in doubt that the majority, unless it is utterly blind, or bent on self-destruction, will not venture to apply the party lash to the hard-money minority. Extremists, like Ewing and Buckner, will of course seek to thrust the currency question into prominence, but there is little reason to doubt that the majority will carefully evade the issue, at least until the regular session.

The Negro's Future.

Fred. Douglass in Philadelphia.

That negro suffrage will ultimately be respected in the south as now in the north I have not the least doubt. Human nature in one section is about the same as in the other. Human progress cannot be confined to any one part of our country. What is true of a part must at last be true of the whole. I remember when the negro was not a very welcome citizen of Massachusetts; when he was not allowed abaft of the wheel on steamboats; when he was dragged and kicked out of railroad cars; when he was not allowed to enter a concert, lyceum, theater or church on equal terms (and in some cases on any terms) with other varieties of the human family. All this is changed now. Time, effort and events have done wonders in that old commonwealth and in all states of the north. The same beneficient agents will produce the same results in the south.

It Would Not Help the South.

Chicago Tribune, anti-inflation rep.

The threat of a fictitious inflation of an irredeemable and depreciated currency would speedily convert the present progress toward prosperity into retrogression toward distress and suffering. This consideration ought to have some weight with Mr. Stephens, even if he is not restrained by the fact that a new issue of legal-tender notes in excess of the $400,000,000 war-issue will be illegal. He must not judge of the conditions of the entire country by those of his own state or district, nor should he delude himself with the false notion that an increased volume of paper money will be of any benefit to the native whites of Georgia and other states. The whites of the south will not improve their condition till they take off their coats and go to work, no matter how large a volume of shinplasters there might be in circulation.

What Mrs. Hayes is Waiting For.

Chicago Tribune.

A young people's party at the white house has been promised by Mrs. Hayes, but she does not wish to give it until the new set of china, which has been manufactured by the Haviland company, at Limoges, France, has been received. It is said to be very beautiful in design and coloring, and the pieces for each course of the dinner-service are different in shape and decoration. Mrs. Hayes has determined that the state dinners at the white house shall be as attractive as they used to be when each plate was encircled by eight elegant wine-glasses of different sizes. In their place will be coffee and tea cups, with tiny vases for flowers.

Mrs. Hayes's Greatest Achievement.

Newark, N. J., Advertiser.

There is one feather in the cap of President Hayes which will remain his to the end of time: he has sent the shortest message to Congress on the opening of a session ever penned since the government was founded. It will be received with admiration in England, where the queen's speech has had the soul of wit—that is brevity, and it should be taken as a model by all the coming presidents of the United States. We are getting into the age of aphorisms. Wisdom and wit travel together, and the telegram is the teacher of condensation in thought and speech. Let the president try again.

Mr. Stephens's Views.

New York Times, hard-money rep.

Mr. Stephens thinks the whole internal revenue system a mistake, believes that a farmer should be as freely permitted to boil his corn into whisky as into hominy, and assumes that the states which grow tobacco and distill whisky really bear the burden of taxation on these products. His views on the currency are pretty much of a piece with his views on the fiscal system of the country, and altogether, his remarks, as reported in our Washington dispatches to-day, present as notable a farrago of nonsense as was ever gravely uttered by a statesman of any reputation.

Mr. Stephens has the Greenback Disease.

New York Tribune, contraction rep.

Alexander H. Stephens is the latest victim of the greenback disease. He may have had it lurking in his system for years, but it did not develop a virulent phase until Thursday night. At the house caucus he insisted that congress should "relieve the country" by issuing $500,000,000 more legal tenders. Mr. Stephens is to be pitied. His friends have nearly recovered from the paper-money epidemic, and will have little sympathy for eleventh hour victims.

Perhaps and at Least.

Chicago Tribune.

Judging from the allotment of officers to southern ex-confederates by the new senate, Sam. Tilden, if he was elected president, would make three-quarters of his appointments from the south. Perhaps there is some secret understanding to that effect. At least, the south has been more enthusiastic than any other section of the country for Tilden.

No Chance for the Nobility.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The democrats of the senate refused to recognize the claims of Henry Watterson's father yesterday, and selected for secretary of the senate a man from Nashville bearing the plebeian name of Burch. There's small chance for the true nobility in this blarsted country.

But it Won't go Off.

Indianapolis Journal, rep.

The election of Randall is recognized in Washington as a Tilden victory. Things seem to be shaping up for Tilden and Tommy again. But it is one thing to load a gun with damaged powder and quite another to make it go off.

Beats Every Other Country.

Recent Remark by Senator Z. Chandler.

This is a fast age, but for an intelligent people who had saved the union to turn about and put rebels in power over them, is ahead of anything we'll find in the history of any other country.

Down East.

Boston Pilot.

The lesson of Archbishop Purcell's failures and the collapse of the savings banks—buy United States bonds. And when you draw your interest, mind, don't spend it; but go and buy one more small bond.

What Mr. Stephens Means.

Buffalo Express, rep.

Congressman Aleck Stephens wants the internal revenue taxes abolished to relieve the people. As these taxes are chiefly on whisky and tobacco it is easy to see what Mr. Stephens means by relief.

In Six Months.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Terre Haute, Ind., has started the first Grant club for 1880. The whole republican party is a Grant club, for that matter, or will be one in less than six months.

Exceeding Original Intentions.

Philadelphia Times.

Since the southern people have got back into the union they seem to be occupying more room than was originally intended. It is making some hearts ache.

A Hayes Cow.

Detroit Free Press.

Henry Bennett, of Raleigh, has a cow that resembles President Hayes. It was struck by lightning the other day.

Masked Batteries.

If you'll keep it secret—honor bright,
I'll tell you a little story, Joe;
Something that happened to me last night—
Here at the masquerade ball, you know.

You may have noticed I've spooned, of late,
On Laura Clyde—nothing else to do,
She's rather pretty—at any rate,
Fond of flirting, and I am, too.

Laura's a friend of my sister Fan;
Her room joins mine, and the walls are thin;
So I, by an accident, heard them plan
Their dresses for masquerading in.

The ball was lovely, the costumes fine,
And either dancing or iced champagne—
Can't say which, but expect the wine
Just a little confused my brain.

So, meeting Laura—gypsy maid
Knew her at once by her dress, you see—
I took her out for a promenade
On the piazza alone with me.

"Flirted?" Said I was deep in love,
Madly worshipped the ground she trod,
Vowed it by all below, above;
Did she return it?—a word, a nod?

The fair head drooped in assent; and I
Snatched off the mask—with rapture kissed her;
A peal of laughter was my reply—
By Jove, old boy, it was my sister!

Laugh at me, Joe; don't spare my pride
Nor mind my feelings. I feel so glad
It was my sister—not Laura Clyde,
Heavens, what an escape I had!

—Vanity Verses.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

By HALL & MORRIS.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.
Thorough-bred Jersey Bull at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, 29TH INST., 10¼ O'CLOCK, we will sell in front of store the thoroughbred Jersey Bull "Brigand," Register H. R. No. 1899, 3 years old. Can be seen at Frank Redd's livery stable. 354 mar23 4t su tu th sat

By HALL & MORRIS.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
Fine Oil Paintings!
At No. 21 Marietta Street,
Continued This and To-morrow Night.
000 mar25 d1t

Auction Sale
—BY—
C. W. BRUNNER.
FRANK S. RAND, Auctioneer.

I WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, 26th, at 10½ o'clock, the large stock in Salesroom, No. 28 Peachtree street, consisting of

Dry Goods and Notions,

Having secured the services of Mr. FRANK S. RAND, as Auctioneer.
The LADIES are especially invited to attend this and following sales.
402 mar25 d4t tues wed thur fri

A HOME
In Thomas County
FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1,250 ACRES OF LAND in one body, seven miles from Thomasville, Georgia. The place has a four room frame Dwelling, splendid water, new Gin House, Screw and Gin, 300 acres of open land under good fence; balance heavily timbered—Pine and Hammock. Splendidly situated for a Sheep Farm or for Stock Raising. Well watered, lakes and streams abound with fish, and the shooting is fine. For sale because I have no use for the land and want the money. Terms, $3,000 cash—worth $4,000. Address E. M. SMITH,
401 mar25 d4w tues fri Thomasville, Ga.

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper
FOR SALE.

A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED weekly, located in a rich and populous section of Middle Georgia, on a main trunk railroad, with Job Department attached, (all the material) new, for sale. The office is doing and has done all that its capacity will admit. The office is out of debt. This will be a bargain to some energetic man. Address C., care of Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. 000 mar25 d1t

SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.
CENTRAL RAILROAD & BANKING CO'Y OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., March 15, 1879.

THE FOLLOWING ATLANTA CONSIGNMENTS are unclaimed and, if not called for within the next thirty days, will be sold for charges due, APRIL 15th, 1879, to the highest bidder, at the Auction House of Hall & Morris:
J. H. Anderson & Co., 1 Engine and Boiler.
E. C. Allen, 12 old Coops.
I. W. Avery, 1 sack Seed.
T. M. Clarke & Co., 1 bar Steel.
Chess Carley & Co., 12 empty Barre's.
E. T. Paine, 7 empty Egg Cases.
C. S. Hitchcock, 4 barrels L. Plaster.
Smith & Farmer, Conyers, Ga., 1 box M'dse.
Smith & Farmer, Conyers, Ga., 1 hhd E. Ware.
J. C. Bowden, Salt Springs, 1 box Drugs.
"B. L.," 4 pieces Castings.
No mark—3 Trunks and 3 boxes Baggage.
R. SCHMIDT, Agent.
295 mar17 dlaw4w tues

Notice of Sale
—BY—
Commissioner in Equity.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE HONorable Superior Court of Burke county, Georgia, will be sold before the Court-house door, in the town of Waynesboro, of said county, on the first Tuesday in April, 1879, all that tract or parcel of land, containing in all two hundred and seventeen acres, more or less, with all the improvements thereon, adjoining lands of James Caughlin, James H. Daniel, James Belcher, A. & H. Myer, T. Y. Johnson, and the Centrail Railroad; said property known formerly as the trust property of Mrs. Jane Gray, now deceased, and embracing the Millen Hotel and other improvements; the same will be sold in three lots or parcels, which will be fully set forth and designated on the day of sale.

Also, will be sold, by virtue of the same decree, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1879, at the Millen Hotel, on the above named premises, all the personal property belonging, formerly, to the trust estate of said Mrs. Jane Gray, to-wit: Lot of Household Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bed Clothing, Washstands, one Parlor Set and Looking-glass, Set Dining-room Furniture, one Cotton Gin and Press, etc.

Said property sold for division between certain Remaindermen under said Trust deed. Terms Cash. JAMES H. DANIEL,
526 mar1 dlm Commissioner of Equity.

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluble, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made: the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

For sale by all Druggists, and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail.
362 jan21 d1y tues thur sat &wly nxt rd ma

GEO. J. HOWARD, Atlanta. | W. H. HOWARD, Jr., CHAS. H. HOWARD, of the firm of W. H Howard & Sons, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS.

THE SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM HAS been identified with the Drug Trade of this city for the last eight years, but withdrew from the Drug business about one year ago.

We commenced, January the first, under the present firm name, to do an exclusively wholesale business. We succeeded no one; therefore, we have no old stock, the accumulation of years, to work off. Our goods are all new and fresh, bought for net cash, and we are prepared to offer inducements to close buyers.

We will be pleased to have a call from Merchants visiting our city, or we will furnish special quotations when requested.

We will simply say our stock is large and complete in—

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
ETC.,
Of all kinds.

STATIONERY,
Of all descriptions,

Nitrate Potash,
Sulphate Magnesia,
Acid Phosphate,
Fertilizing Chemicals,
Muriate Potash,
Sulphate Ammonia,
Land Plaster.

We are also General Agents for the sale of P. Zell & Son's Ammoniated Bone Phosphate.
10 feb2...d3m GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.

Cheap for Cash.

I HAVE ON HAND ONE OF THE MOST Stylish and best selected Stock of SPRING GOODS ever brought by any Tailor to Atlanta and guarantee not only the nobbiest fit, but satisfaction every way. I only ask a trial.
A. SATZKY,
Merchant Tailor,
169 mch9-1m 2d page No. 4 Wall street.

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR SALE.

T. R. RIPLEY WILL SELL CROCKERY AT two-thirds its value, at wholesale, for ten days only. 89 Whitehall street. 000 mar25 d1t

FORSALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY BUSINESS, with Fixtures, Stock of Groceries, etc., in an eligible location. Business well established. Address "Grocer," Constitution office. 000 mar25 d2t

A YOUNG MILCH COW WITH YOUNG Calf for sale. Call at 65 Alabama street. 000 mar25 d1t

2 CHOICE COWS WITH YOUNG CALVES AT A. D. Fuller's Wagon Yard, 221 Peters street. W. K. Hurt. March 25, 1879. mar25 d1t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—2 OR 3 LARGE AND GOOD rooms and a convenient kitchen, with fine rate water. 43 East Peters street. mar25 d1t

TO RENT—THE BILLIARD ROOM AND Tables in National Hotel. Inquire of John H. Flynn, W. & A. R. R. 307 mar19 d1t

LOST.

LOST—GOLD BRACELET, BETWEEN OR near Peters and Whitehall streets and First Baptist church. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving Bracelet at this office. 409 mar25 d1t

BOARDING.

IF YOU WANT COSY ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class Board, in a private family, address at once, O. B. Constitution office. mar25 d1t

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDING IN A PRIVATE family. Location central and pleasant. Rooms large and terms reasonable. Address at once, care this office. 000 mar 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

HO, FOR YANKTON, DAKOTA! EXTRA strong Packing Cases, hoop iron bound, in 30, 32 and 34 inch lengths, just finished. Also full lines of Satchel Shawls and Trunk straps, at the Atlanta Trunk Factory, 92 Whitehall st. 397 march23 3t sun, tues & wed.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW GLASS, Builders' Hardware, etc. A permanent factory in Atlanta. All goods delivered at any point cheaper than any other house in Atlanta. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Ashley, No. 33 S. Broad street. 570 nov29 d1f

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LADIES OF THE
1st Presbyterian Church
PROPOSE GIVING A
FESTIVAL
On the 27th, to be held
AT NO. 20 MARKHAM HOUSE.
Admission....10 cents.
All are invited. Come and bring your friends. mar23 d2t

Excursion to Florida,
APRIL 1st, 1879,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
CAPTAIN J. H. MORGAN,
Will leave Atlanta, Georgia, by the Central Railroad day train at 2.15 p. m., Tuesday, April 1st, 1879, for Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Palatka, Melonville, and other Florida points.

Tickets Good for 30 Days.

Special arrangements made for HUNTING AND FISHING PARTIES to visit Cumberland Island, St. Augustine, or make a trip up the Oclawaha River.
For rates, details and particulars, please communicate with Captain J. H. MORGAN, Atlanta, Ga.
244 mar15 dtapr1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OWENS HOUSE,
WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA.........GEORGIA.
By MRS. JAMES E. OWENS,
FORMERLY OF THE
MARKHAM HOUSE.

In opening the above House Mrs. Owens extends a cordial invitation to her many friends as well as the general public, and hopes to share at least a fair proportion of public patronage, with the assurance that every accommodation will be afforded and every comfort furnished that can be found in any first-class house. 000 mar25 d1f

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY—NORTHERN District of Georgia—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Madison P. Briscoe, Bankrupt. By application of Assignee of said M. P. Briscoe, Bankrupt, to Hon. W. W. Lumpkin, Register in Bankruptcy in and for said District, it is ordered that the third meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt for distribution, and the discharge of said Assignee, be held at Union Point, Georgia, at the office of said Register, on the 15th of April, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m. W. O. MITCHELL, Assignee.
Union Point, Ga., March 20, 1879.
000 mar25 dlaw2w tues

CAMPBELL COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALE. Will be sold before the Court-house door in the town of Fairburn, Campbell county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in May, 1879, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:
House and lot in the town of Palmetto, Georgia, being described and bounded as follows, to-wit: Situate, lying and being in the town of Palmetto, bounded on the north by L. H. Griffith's lands, on the east by the right of way of Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company, on the south by Robt. Jackson's residence formerly but now R. M. Haney's residence, and on the west by the Public Road leading from Palmetto to Campbellton, containing one acre, more or less, being part of lot of land No. 68 of originally Coweta, now Campbell county. Levied on as the property of S. R. Carlton, by virtue of and to satisfy four Justice Court fi. fas. issued from the Justice Court of the 692d district, G. M., of said county, in favor of J. J. Pearce vs. S. R. Carlton and J. C. C. Carlton. Levied on as the property of S. R. Carlton. Tenants in possession notified. Levy made by E. L. Jackson, L. C., and handed to me. March 3, 1879. JOHN L. CAMP, Sheriff C. C.
600 mar25 wtds

Good News for Atlanta.

Quick Sales and Short Profits. A Nimble Six Pence better than a Slow Shilling.
C ASH.

To-day I throw to the breeze my Sign, offer for sale a first-class stock of

Family and Fancy Groceries.

I expect to keep constantly on hand, at reasonable price, whatever I find my trade demands. I propose to make my Store Headquarters for Southwest Georgia Sugar Cane Syrup—equal to any New Orleans Syrup.

In short, I propose to make

66 Decatur Street

Headquarters for good things gathered from wherever they may be produced.

I Buy for Cash and Sell for Do.

ELAM JOHNSON.
196mar11 deod2w

W. H. PARKINS, Atlanta, Ga. A. C. BRUCE, Late of Knoxville, Tenn.

PARKINS & BRUCE,
Architects and Superintendents
ATLANTA, GA.

PLANS, DETAIL DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS for Buildings of every description furnished at reasonable rates on short notice. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Court Houses, Colleges, Churches and ...

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—...are beginning to feel themselves.

—Franklin county jail has had a delivery.

—Cattle in Miller county are in bad con-...

—The itinerant bumble-bee is visiting in ... front porch.

—A colored brass band of eleven pieces ... recently organized in Albany.

—Horse-thieves are abroad in Franklin ...ty.

—...has begun. Many young men ... transferred their pistols from their hips ... their breast-pockets. They are just as ... and by no means so conspicuous.

—Bainbridge is moving for free trade with ... county, and Miller says that with a ...bridge Bainbridge will monopolize her ...

—The Register says Franklin county is ... to build a new jail, and calls loudly for ... that will at least retain a sick convict in ... long enough for the man to get ...

—The Augusta Chronicle is endeavoring ... the perturbed temper of Dearing. ... we believe, is the village Ned Purcell ... the habit of advertising as Kuklux-...

—A difficulty between Mr. Frank ... and Mr. J. Q. Adams, of ... became so intense that it had to ... by a board of honor. This is a ... better than going to war.

—The Augusta Chronicle, learning that ...Gibson had been talking sassy about ... sasses back briefly but to the ...

—...Colfax and party passed safely ... Georgia to Florida the other day. ... even had the nerve to take dinner at ...

—Mr. T. Jenkins has organized a truck ... at Waycross. Mr. Jenkins is one of ... most enterprising agriculturists in ...

—The spring chicken is moulting so that ... have a fresh and tender look. Ex-... cooks always par-boil spring ... in water to which a tablespoonful ... has been added.

—The health committee of Albany will ... the grand rounds about the first of ... Those whose premises are found in ... condition will be compelled to ... the filth, and will be liable to pay a ... Albany is setting a good example.

—Rev. Christopher Burke, formerly of ..., died near New Orleans recently of ... of the heart. Father Burke was ... in Macon last Sunday to assist in ... mission to be inaugurated in ... city.

—The Georgia dog, beloved of the legisla-... smelling around among the spring ... The general assembly should pass ... compelling sheep-raisers to feed their ... on thyme and parsley in order to ... with the educated tastes of the ...

—The Thomasville Times says that Mr. T. ...'s youngest daughter, Laura, ... fifteen years of age, was dread-... one day last week. She was ... up trash in a field where the boys ... rubbish when her clothing ... with the result stated. Her physi-... hopes of her recovery.

—J. R. Barnum, of Stewart county, ... regular semi-annual rabbit hunt ... day. After the usual ceremonies ... and his wife served an elegant ... The editor of the Lumpkin Inde-... was invited, but, as he didn't want ... the way of a buck rabbit going ... full head of steam, he had other ...gements.

—The Albany Advertiser is of the opin-... the Georgia legislature will re-... code of honor by removing all ... from dueling, and substitute for ... law an act making the practice ... concealed weapons punishable ... bloodshed will decrease, and such ... as the one enacted in the ... last week will soon become like ...

—The Miller county correspondent of the ... County News says that Mr. W. J. ... of that county, narrowly escaped in-... perhaps death, from a falling tree last ... He went to assist some hands who ... to let the fire get beyond their ... It seems they had come together ... their plow horses, and a ragged collar ... of them having caught on fire, Mr. ... was endeavoring to take off the collar ... a negro held the horse by the bridle, ... whilst thus engaged a tree suddenly fell ... the horse instantly. The men were ... hurt.

—The Americus Republican has been in-... that a woman, Mrs. Rice Bass, in the ... district of Sumter county, was ... with congestion and very ill. Dr. Logan ... sent for, but before he arrived she appar-... died, and had been dead for half an ... before his arrival. When he got there ... to work to resuscitate her, and after ... time his labors were rewarded. He ... with her for eighteen hours, so, our ... says, without ceasing, and left ... when she was thought to be out of ... and she is now reported up and ... able to do household work. Dr. A. ... Logan is one of the most worthy, gentle-... in the county, and has established a ... that ranks with the best of the ...try. The people of his district blow a ... trumpet in his praise.

—Mr. Willey Chambless, one of the most ... farmers of Berrien county, has ... McIntosh, of the Albany Advertiser, ... largest leech he ever saw. It is of the ... pond or black leech species, and ... stretches itself from three inches ... inches in length. We presume, ... to the contrary is said, that this ... is a relative of Berrien, and as ... may be regarded as another instance ... wonderful developing properties of ... county. Our native leeches are usually ... small that physicians have to use those ... from Spain, but here is one larger ... the Spanish variety, and no doubt in ... way as efficacious.

—The Albany Advertiser gives the par-... of a very narrow escape of the in-... of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Clark from ... which would have doubtless ... in a horrible death on Saturday ... The child was sitting in its little car-... on the sidewalk in front of the Barnes ..., when a runaway horse attached to a ... wagon came dashing up the street, ... all objects that stood in his ... Seeing that the child was in danger ... run over, Arch, one of the colored ... of the Barnes house, flew to its res-... and snatched it from its seat just as the ... of the flying vehicle struck the little ... and tore it to pieces. Had the child ... in its carriage a second longer its ... from an awful death would have ... almost impossible.

—The two female tramps who have been ... advertised by the press of ... state arrived in Albany Wednesday ... last, and put up at the Bogen house. ... Advertiser says they arrived on the ... evening train, intelligence having ... the city ahead of them that they ... been "doing" Thomasville and Camilla. ... hired a phaeton and took a drive ... the city on Thursday, and seem to ... playing the role of ladies of elegant ... rather than that of common tramps ... beggars. We learn that they are so well ... with Albany that they speak of lo-... there. In the event of which, Henry ... is liable to keep indoors during ... remainder of the season.

—Oglethorpe Echo: Colonel N., of Athens, ... an Episcopalian of the "straightest sect" ... believes in lent, easter, etc. He recently ... Web. Barber when was the best time ... potatoes. ... the dark o' the moon ... March," was ... "I really thought ... were more

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC.

JOHN RYAN!

SPRING OF 1879.

Grand Opening of Dress Goods, Carpets, Shoes and Hats,

AT THE

MAMMOTH HOUSE OF JOHN RYAN,

WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Never before have goods been offered at such sacrifices in New York as during the past week. Large merchants and manufacturers have been so crammed with goods and with poor prospects of selling them, have been forced to put them under the merciless hammer of the Auctioneer. Such was the awful condition of the market when

John Ryan's Spring Stock

was bought, and having attended these sales with the much needed CASH, (the only purchaser from Atlanta,) he will now offer goods at SUCH UNAPPROACHABLE FIGURES AS TO MAKE OPPOSITION STAND AND SHIVER IN AMAZEMENT and make them wish they were one of the fortunate in having sold entirely their winter stock and now be able to place before their customers

NEW FRESH SPRING STOCK!

325 dozen Ladies' Regular made Hose, 15 cents per pair—worth 40 cents. 27 dozen Gents' Balbriggan Socks, Silk-clocked, at 25 cents. Same quality as sold here one week ago at 50 cents. These are the greatest bargains in Hose ever offered in the United States. Do not wait but come and see these goods at once.

JOHN RYAN

HAS INCREASED HIS

Hosiery and Glove Department

To about THREE TIMES ITS FORMER SIZE, and can now show all the novelties of the season in Ladies', Misses, and Children's Fancy Hose and Gloves from 10, 15, 25, 40 and 50 cents up.

35 pieces Black Alpaca, double width, 15 cents a yard, worth 25 cents.
22 pieces New Spring Dress Goods, at 6¼ cents, worth 10 cents.
75 pieces New Spring Grenoble Dress Goods, at 8 cents, worth 12½ cents.
76 pieces New Spring Lucern Dress Goods, at 10 cents, worth 18 cents.
349 pieces of the New Spring Dress Goods; great many styles, all his own for Atlanta, and cannot be found elsewhere. No such stock as this can be shown, even by the combination of any five Dress Goods Stocks in the city. 37 pieces Straddilla Silks, at 40 cents, worth 60 cents, in new shades.
35 pieces Bolever Suitings, at 25 cents, good value for 35 cents. 25 pieces, pretty figures, Dress Goods, new shades and styles, at 20 cents, worth 30 cents.

Cashmere! Cashmere! Cashmere!

Greatest Bargains ever offered. Elegant Black Cassimere at 40, 50, 60, 70 and 85 cents. These goods would be good value at 25 per cent. more. Through the failure of an immense Hat Factory will be able to offer Gents' and Boys' Hats at ruinous prices—40, 50, 60 and 75 cents and up—GREAT BARGAINS.

GENTS' HAND-MADE SHOES, from all the celebrated factories, have been added to the Shoe Stock, and it is now complete. 727 pairs Ladies and Women's Shoes at 50 cents, worth $1. 385 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, 75 cents, worth $1.75.

From the Great Auction Sale of Silks JOHN RYAN will offer some special bargains: Elegant Colored Spring Silks at 50 cents, would be cheap at 75c. 21 pieces Black Gros-Grain Silk, at 75 cents. 32 pieces Black Gros-Grain Silk, 85 cents, $1 and $1.25. 79 pieces Black satin-finish Gros-Grain Silks at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00, would be very cheap at 30 cents a yard more. All the New Shades in Dammassi and Satin Stripe Silks, which will be so fashionable this spring.

Cassimeres! Cassimeres!! Cassimeres!!!

Unusal efforts have been made this Spring to make this stock more attractive than ever, and John Ryan has added on those handsome styles in plaid stripes and check usually kept by merchant tailors. You will find the latest and nobbiest styles, such as were never before kept in a Dry Goods Store

Carpets! Carpets!! Carpets!!!

The Great Carpet House of the South; more styles to select from than any three carpet houses south. 70 pieces Lowell, Hartford and Auburn extra Superior Ingrain Carpeting, at prices lower than ever. 43 pieces of Roxbury, Crossley, Bright, Higgins and others, in fact every brand made in the United States, and a great many imported at

Prices Lower than they Cost Other Merchants!

187 pieces Ingrain Carpeting, from 25c to 50c—great bargains. 231 pieces Carpeting from 15c to 35c—great bargains. Mattings! Mattings Headquarters! 180 pieces of Plain White Check and Fancy Mattings, which will be sold very cheap. Window Shades, Lambrequins, Cornices and Lace Curtains in endless variety. In fact, anything called for in this department. It is a notable fact that for the past two years JOHN RYAN has been

Supplying a Great Many Cities in Georgia

with Carpets, their buyers having found out they could buy them cheaper from him than in New York. Read carefully and compare closely these quotations, and ask the man of whom you have been buying goods to match or even come within long range. He will answer that his goods, although of the same mould, stamp and number, are better; he will answer in the cowardly language of a dead competitor, that his are good, whilst Ryan's just come from the auction rooms.

True for Once--They Did!

And, they might truthfully add, from Manufacturers, Importers, Broken Merchants, and wherever the almighty dollar claims undivided attention. Not bought of the stupid, sleepy old regular 6-months' time, but by competent buyers trained in the hard school of long experience, educated to the profession by years of triumphs in the auction rooms, the custom-house, and the

Gigantic Sales of Seized and Unclaimed Packages,

where only the scientific scholar of judgment, of courage, pluck and ability are the victors, and where, too, they of the big bump of egotistic self-esteem, loaded down to the water's edge with old rye, are the invariable and inevitable victims. It is simply the shock and deadly struggle between solid sense and nonsense—between cash down and time; it is brains and money against an empty pocket and an emptier head. Aye, more,

IT IS RIGHT AGAINST WRONG!

And it is the dead certainty of success over the martyr of a system that is fast being buried in the ruins of defeat and disaster. JOHN RYAN is agent for

Butterick's Patterns.

——Largest stock of Notions, Fancy Goods, Zephyr Collars and Cuffs to be found in the city. Send for samples.——

JOHN RYAN, Atlanta, Ga.

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than to adhere to such ridiculous and superstitious notions. Why do you persist in such foolishness?" said Colonel N. "Haven't I got as much right to plant my potatoes by the moon as you have to worship God by the moon?" replied Mr. B., whereupon the colonel wilted.

Americus Republican: On the plantation of Mr. Thomas Greene, in Lee county, on the eleventh of this month, two negroes, a man and his wife, died in about three hours interval of typhoid malarial fever. These negroes were raised by Mr. Greene; were good and faithful hands and loved their old master with the fondness of children, and when freedom came to the negro race refused to leave him. Mr. W. A. Greene, a son of Mr. Thomas Greene, says that the funeral of the negroes was attended by between four and five hundred people, both white and colored, and that the Rev. Louis Barbour, a colored man, officiated. The bodies were both interred in one grave.

—Thomasville Times: On our recent visit to Savannah, we met with Rev. Emanuel Heidt, who is a practical rice planter. For the benefit of our readers we give the following information imparted by him: There is no difference in species between upland and lowland rice. After breaking up your ground lay off rows three and a half feet wide. Drop about eight grains to the hill wide enough apart to admit a hoe between them. Plow with a sweep until the last plowing. In laying by, throw a furrow on each side with a small turn-plow, and break out the middle with a sweep. This will leave the rice with a small bed. Hoe when necessary. Cut the rice when ripe, and let it lie two days. If the weather is fair, it will be thoroughly cured in that time, when it can be tied into bundles and hauled into the barn. If the weather is unfavorable, put into shocks like oats, and let it remain in the field until cured. Plant at any time from the middle of March to the first of June. No crop responds better to the use of guano than rice. It brings, rough, from $1.05 to $1.20 per bushel. Even at twenty bushels per acre, which is a small yield, it would pay better than cotton at present prices.

GENERAL NOTES.

—Senator Jones, of Nevada, pays Ben Butler $17,000 rent for his residence in Washington.

—"Pinafore" has smashed "Grandfather's Clock" and silenced "Baby Mine." Shall we not give thanks?

—Dusters planted at this season of the year will be ripe enough to pick in June.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

—The horse that lays its hoof on Henry Bergh except in the way of kindness is no gentleman.

—Keokuk Constitution: "The reason why a lady has never become famous as a paragrapher is that a two line paragraph with a ten line postscript is a failure."

—"What is a pedestrian?" asked the child. "The pedestrian," explained the father, "is a tramp set to walking in a circle."—Chicago Journal.

—Mary Anderson will buy a house and settle down in New York. Nothing has yet been decided regarding the furniture or the man.

—The new prince of Bulgaria will be a serene highness. The heir to the throne will be a highness only. He will not be "serene."

—It is said to be the swell thing in London now to play whist before dinner and "to spend the evening in recitations." The antepranial entertainment seems the more attractive of the two.

—The excavations at the supposed site of the hanging gardens of Babylon are said to have terminated. They have yielded many tablets from the time of Nabonidus to the Parthian era.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer reports that the Ohio and Mississippi railroad is now carrying daily from 300 to 400 New York and New England emigrants, and that they are for the most part on their way to Kansas, and are a very intelligent and thrifty looking people.

—Garfield's honors are Macbeth's. Upon his head they place a fruitless crown, and put a barren scepter in his grip, thence to be wrench'd, not, however, by an unlineal hand, but by a Pennsylvania bourbon, one Samuel J. Randall.

—Miss Morgan, the well-known stock reporter for the New York Times, has under consideration a plan for a co-operative market in New York city. Her proposition is to associate fifty heads of families who will pay in twenty-five dollars each to form a fund; these stockholders to be supplied at their residences with the choicest cuts at a moderate profit above cost, the coarser parts ... poor people at cost, thus providing with wholesome meat at very low rates a large class of the community now compelled to live without meat or to consume only that which is worthless or even of dangerous character.

—This is the way in which a Louisville girl disposes of a young man, according to the Courier-Journal: "You have asked me pointedly if I can marry you, and I have answered you pointedly that I can. I can marry a man who makes love to a different girl every month. I can marry a man whose main occupation seems to be to join in gauntlet in front of churches and theaters and comment audibly on the people who are compelled to pass through it. I can marry a man whose only means of support is an aged father. I can marry a man who boasts that any girl can be won with the help of a good tailor and an expert tongue. I can marry such a man, but I w—o—n-'t."

—Suez canal stock is now selling in Europe at about $143 per share and is advancing. The annual revenue has now crept up to $6,000,000, and the expenses have probably reached their maximum at about $3,500,000. There are in all 400,000 shares of stock, and the British government could sell out to-day the large block of stock which Mr. Disraeli bought four years ago, and pocket a profit of $5,000,000. The par value of the 400,000 shares of stock is $100, but while the canal was being built they sold down as low as $20, and when the canal was opened were worth only $60.

—Alice Oates has been making a spectacle of herself in St. Louis. Miss Sexton, a member of her company, had the audacity in an interview with a reporter, which was published, to refer to herself as a respectable woman, notwithstanding her surroundings. Mrs. Oates took offense at this and did everything but scratch her eyes out; called her all manner of opprobrious names; threatened to horse-whip her, and finally discharged her from the company. Miss Sexton was hired for the entire season, and has brought suit to recover her salary for the full term. Mrs. Oates was not long since conspicuous in an altercation with the agent of Miss Cavendish, and, indeed, she is becoming quite as well known as a vixen as an artiste in opera bouffe. Probably the happiest men in this world are the husbands she used to have.

TUTT'S PILLS.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a Dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness; Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS

are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

The first effect of TUTT'S PILLS is to Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced.

Dr. J. F. HAYWOOD, OF NEW YORK, SAYS:—

"Few diseases exist that cannot be relieved by restoring the Liver to its normal functions, and for this purpose no remedy has ever been invented that has as happy an effect as TUTT'S PILLS."

SOLD EVERYWHERE, PRICE 25 CENTS.

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

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SEEDS AND COMMISSIONS.

PATTERSON BRO. & CO.

Cincinnati, O.

Commission Merchants and Dealers in Field Seeds.

KEEP ON HAND CLOVER, TIMOTHY, Hemp, American and German Millet, Hungarian, Orchard, Kentucky Blue Grass. "Clean and Extra Clean," English Blue Grass, and Red-top Seeds. Consignments of Grain, Dried Fruit, Peanuts, Cotton, and all kinds of produce solicited. Advances on Consignments. Correspondence promptly answered. [515 jan31 d3m fri sun wed

LIVER REMEDIES.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURERR OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

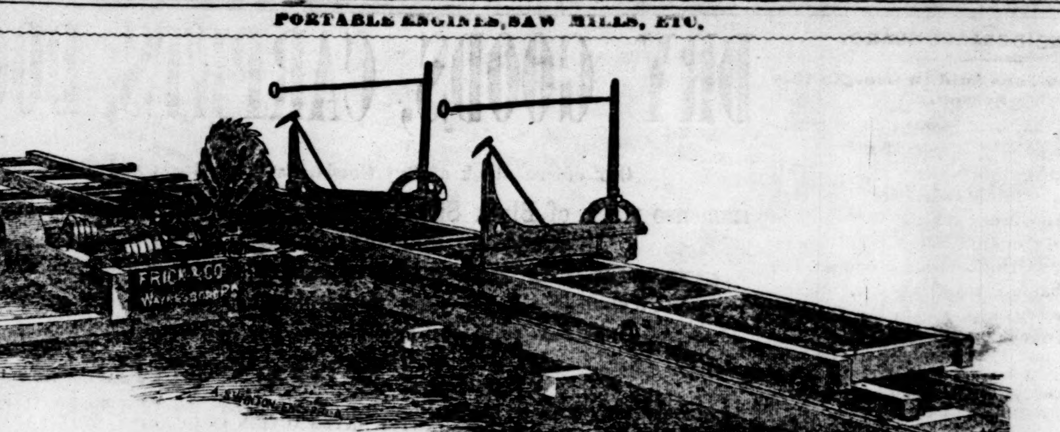
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street, ATLANTA GA.

182 feb5 d6m

PORTABLE ENGINES, SAW MILLS, ETC.



The Eclipse Portable Engine and Frick & Co.'s Circular Saw Mills

Guaranteed the Best on the American Continent.

THOMAS CAMP, Covington, Ga., General Agent for Georgia.

314 jan19 d6m

GUANO, ACID PHOPHATE, SEEDS, ETC.

"L. & R." GUANO AND ACID PHOSPHATE.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE BRANDS OF POPULAR FERTILIZERS. AGENTS WANTED in all North Georgia towns. Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Plant Grasses, Red Clover, etc., in March SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

jan28 dtf and wky1t feb4 11 18 26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR state and county tax for the year 1877.—Will be sold before the court-house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in April, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property to-wit:

A lot on Butler and Fraser streets, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of O Neal, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Francis Barnard by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Walker street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bettis & Bettis, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x180 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of J. Simon Bettis, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Jones avenue, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Church & Dodgin, part of land lot No. 82, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x200 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Thomas Dailey, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Kelly street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Christian, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of John M. Dorsey, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Peters and Wilkins street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Stewart, Cox & Hill, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of M. Van Estes, guardian for J. E. Adkins, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Wheat street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Glenn & Glenn, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x100 feet more or less. Levied on as the property of John C. Glenn by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Rhodes street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hoyt and Irby, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Walter Wallace by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Jackson and Blackman streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Merchant and Stephens, part of land lot No. 46, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 2½ acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. J. M. Sumner by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on McDonough and Fraser streets, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of McGill and Richards, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Joel D. Sims, guardian for R. W. Sims, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Markham street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Gramling and Bell, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Solomon and Phillips, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Clarke street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Cargile and Baldwin, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Hape and Drake by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Mangum street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Wood and Gray, part of land lot No. 82, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of W. H. DeLyon by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter and New street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Craig and Dodge, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one-quarter acre more or less. Levied on as the property of estate of Jane Wheeler by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Gray, Delany and Railroad streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Healy, Berry & Co., part of land lot No. 82, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 31¼ acres more or less and the rolling-mill on the same lot. Levied on as the property of Atlanta Rolling Mill company, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Peters street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Solomon and Hill and Stephens, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¾ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Fulton loan and building association, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Georgia railroad street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of ——, part of land lot No. 20, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 40 acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of E. G. Pearle & Waterhouse, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Broad and Forsyth street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Williams & Phillips, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga.; containing 50x180 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. S. Phillips, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Peters and Pryor streets, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of McDaniel & Glover, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x103 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of John H. Glover, trustee, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Mitchell and Hunter streets, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Blanchard & Kurtz, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. N. Hotchkiss, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on McDonough and Clark streets in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Falkner and Tucker, part of land lot No. 76, 14th District of Fulton County, Ga., containing half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of L. S. Salmons, trustee, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, part of land lot No. 110, in the 17th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing 80 acres, more or less, having thereon a dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Virginia L. Arnold by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, (3) three billard tables, now in the Kimball house in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of George McGinley by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877.

Also, at the same time and place, part of land lot No. 81, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing one-fourth acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of J. W. Doyle by virtue of, and to satisfy a tax fi. fa. for the state and county tax for the year 1877.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Forsyth street, in the 1st ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Irwine and Tidwell, part of land lot No. 77, of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, and known as No. 77 on said street, as the property of C. P. Cassin, to satisfy state and county tax for the year 1877.

Also, at the same time and place, two billiard tables in the National hotel of the city of Atlanta, Ga., as the property of Benjamin R. Freeman to satisfy state and county tax for the year 1877.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements thereon, part of land lot No. 241, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., containing 18 acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Daniel Knight, by virtue of and to satisfy a tax fi. fa. for the state and county tax for 1877.

21 mar2-d1aw4w. W. A. WILSON, Sheriff

Green House Plants & Flowers.

ANY ONE WISHING TO BUY BEDDING Plants of all kinds, will do well to call on me, or address me by mail, as I have no agents and no one connected with me in any way in any of my business. ALPHONSE LAMBERT. Dealer in Fruit Trees, Green House Plants, Shrubberries, Cut Flowers, Bouquets and Floral designs. Sole Proprietor of CENTRAL NURSERY, E. Fair street, near Cemetery, Atlanta. [291 mar18 d1m

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph

346 dec1? dtf J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5½m

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair,

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta and Macon.

495 feb27 d2awly thur tues & wly

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,

130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

EDWIN BATES VS. ALFRED SMITH AND JOHN S. HUNTER, SECURITY.

I have levied upon, as the property of Alfred Smith, deceased, the following described property: All the right, title and interest of Alfred Smith, deceased, it being the remainder after the expiration of the dower or life estate of Mary K. Smith, in all that tract of land situated and lying on Big Sandy Creek, in Jackson county, Georgia, and adjoining and bounded by the lands of William T. Howard on the west, by Susan Johnston on the west and north, by the lands of Warren Hawks, deceased, on the north and east, by Z. J. Hardman on the east, by James Thurmond and Dinah Sanders on the south, and by Andy Sailors on the west, and containing 228 acres more or less, and known as the Mary K. Smith dower tract, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,

62 mar4-law5w tues United States Marshal.

LAW CARDS.

THOS. E. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMSON, GEORGIA. Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty. 309 jan19 d3m

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA. Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to. 266 dec14,1878—d1y

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA. Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia. JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER. 170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA. Office: 5 Austell's Building. 424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office in Austell Building. Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment. O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS. 198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA. Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 octs,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD, STUDENT AT LAW, At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE, P. LAYNE, Proprietor, CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE. This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and furnished, and is kept in first-class style. Baggage transferred to and from Depot FREE OF CHARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers. 394 jan23 d3m JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA, Directly opposite Passenger Depot. First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day. B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor. 000 oct29 dtf

ST. JAMES HOTEL, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects. Sample room for Commercial Travelers. Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS, January 11, 1879...dtf Proprietor.

MITCHELL HOUSE, THOMASVILLE, - - - - GEORGIA. SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan1-dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. R. BRADLEY.......PROPRIETOR, Late of Screven House. Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room. The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage. 000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER, Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS. WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers. Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. 362 july23 d1yr

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

F. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is on excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

JNO. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO

8 College Place,

NEW YORK.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

70 mch5 deowly & weowly

100 BARRELS Land Plaster,

JUST RECEIVED.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Druggists.

Plaster of Paris.

WE HAVE A SUPPLY OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Druggists.

SULPHURIC ACID, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID.

We have ONE CAR LOAD, just received.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,

333 feb16 d4m Druggists.

LYON HOUSE,

Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents

Board per day, $2.00, Rooms included. The above house has been newly renovated and refurnished Satisfaction guaranteed.

Special rates can be made for board per months.

T. B. LYON, Proprietor,

000 jan1 dtf Barnesville, Ga.

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS D, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, 1879—107th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.

194mar11 d&w4w

8th GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky, Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in public in the city of Louisville, on

Monday, March 31, 1879.

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$112,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the MARCH DRAWING:

1 Prize	$30,000
1 Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes 500 each	10,000
100 Prizes 100 each	10,000
200 Prizes 50 each	10,000
600 Prizes 20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes 10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "	900
1,960 Prizes,	$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

214 feb11 feb dwed sat & wl1 18 25 mar4 marh d sat tues thur &w 3 11 18 25

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R. AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot

FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE,

Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent.

june5—dtf

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., February 22, 1879.

On and after Sunday, February 23d, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula (except Saturday)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 15 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus (except Sunday)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 45 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula for Macon (except Sunday)	6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus for Macon (except Sunday)	8 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 10 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 41 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 45 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 00 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines, daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	10 30 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	5 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS TO NEW YORK via AUGUSTA, COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE and RICHMOND on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take SLEEPER MACON TO AUGUSTA on 7:35 p. m. train, connecting with Pullman Sleeper to New York without change.

BERTHS IN PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER can be secured at Schreiner's, 127 Congress street.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. — WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. — W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.

000 mar8 dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. AUGUSTA, GA., January 17th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th instant, 6:00 p. m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 45 a m
Ar. Athens	3 30 p m	" Macon	7 10 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak	1 08 p m	" Camak	11 41 a m
" Milled've	3 30 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 20 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

(Daily—Except Sundays.)

Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 5? a m
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 30 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. — E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

000 jan24 dtf

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5¾d; in New York at 10⅛c; in Atlanta at 9½c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds becoming variable or shifting to northerly, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, March 24, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.11	58	47	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.11	57	69	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.12	69	75	S.	Light	.00	Fair.
Galveston	30.19	66	79	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.18	68	90	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.14	77	77	E.	Light	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.20	69	74	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.19	65	65	S. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.21	62	67	N. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.11	64	73	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 89, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

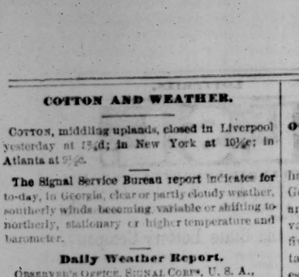
ATLANTA, GA., March 24, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.20	48	56	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	30.17	59	47	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	30.07	64	31	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
4:06	30.03	66	32	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.09	58	48	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.11	58	47	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 30.115 | Maximum ther..... .68
Mean daily ther..... 57.50 | Minimum ther..... .45
Mean daily humid. 46.00 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.



CRAIGE & CO., Wholesale Southern Agents
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,79 d1y

James Ormond's Paper Mills,
Office 43 Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
For specimen of News see DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. 376 feb20 dtf

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
105 mar7 d1m

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

A home in Thomas county for sale—E. M. Smith
Weekly Democratic Newspaper for sale—C.
Notice in Bankruptcy—W. O. Mitchell.
Sheriff's Sales—John L. Camp.
Owens House—Mrs. James E. Owens.
Dry Goods, etc., at auction—W. C. Brunner.
Oil Paintings at auction—Hall & Morris.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Scientific Association.

Lecture to-night by Doctor Taber. Subject: "Medicine, from a Homœpathic stand-point."

Next Tuesday, Colonel Geo. T. Fry on "Concealed Weapons—the evil and the remedy."

8 o'clock. Seats free. mar25 d1t

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 25, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The hotels are all crowded with guests.

—A new bakery is to be started in Atlanta at an early day.

—Marietta street is to have a large retail clothing establishment.

—The city is now being visited by scores of northern visitors.

—Miss Agnes Herndon proposes to come back to Atlanta; well—

—The ladies' saloon at the passenger depot needs repainting and repairing.

—The thunder storm that prevailed yesterday was rather rough.

—Two car loads of fine horses arrived in this city yesterday.

—The superior court convenes in session on the last Monday in this month.

—A dozen of the leading members of the Augusta bar are in the city.

—Jonesboro still sticks to its wagon trains.

—Many improvements are going on in every portion of the city.

—The bird law will go into effect about the first of next month.

—A walking match will probably take place in Atlanta at an early day.

—Another brilliant tournament is spoken of.

—Shall we have a scrub race at the park in the next week or so?

—There has not been any demand for the sprinkling cart in the past few days.

—The young men of Atlanta are catching the base ball fever to an alarming extent.

—It is probable that Bartley Campbell's H. M. S. Pinafore company will return to Atlanta in a few months.

—The farmers around this section of the state are buying a large quantity of live stock.

—Atlanta has scores of negro thieves, many of whom are not over a dozen years of age.

—Mr. W. T. Cole, of Griffin, who is in the city, thinks that the supply of guano will run short before the season is over.

—Go to the First Presbyterian church festival and see those fine oil paintings executed and contributed by the young ladies of the church.

—A few days since we saw a car load of fine short-horn cattle passing through Atlanta en route to the lower section of the state.

—Said a young lady yesterday to Dr. Probs, when will the weather clear off so that we can go out?

"Never!"
"What? never!"
"Well hardly ever."

—Neuralgine!—A suffering public will rejoice to know that Messrs. Hutchison & Brother have this unfailing remedy for neuralgia and headache. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

—We call attention to the card of Mrs. J. E. Owens, who will open a boarding-house in the Lowe building on Whitehall street. She is the widow of the lamented Colonel J. E. Owens, and has had a long experience in keeping house. Her table will be excellent and the house good every way.

—Dr. S. W. Johnson left on last Thursday via the Western and Atlantic road for Ennis, Texas, where he will be associated with Dr. M. H. Oliver, of that place. Dr. Johnson graduated one year ago from the Atlanta medical college with the highest honors of the class, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city with Dr. J. G. Westmoreland, and has made many friends among the people and the profession. He is a young man of energy, fine mind and high moral character, and we heartily commend him to the community where he is to make his future home.

CONSIDERABLE GUANO.

Over 80,000 Tons Sold in Georgia this Season.

We learn that over 80,000 tons of guano have been regularly inspected and sold in Georgia during the present season. This amount is absolutely enormous. The cash value of it is not much less than three million five hundred thousand dollars. This is a total that may well make farmers shudder. It is estimated that fully two-thirds of the amount might have been kept within the limits of the state if our natural resources have been developed, and that one-half of the total amount might have been saved to the farmers themselves if they had only utilized the natural resources of their farms.

It is a noteworthy fact that the inspection fees for this vast quantity of fertilizers amounts to over $40,000—the fee being 50 cents for a ton. This will prove a very handsome revenue for the state and will very much more than support the agricultural bureau, under whose auspices it is made. It is claimed that the fee come out of the maker of the fertilizer and not out of the farmer. It may be set down as probable that the farmers of Georgia will pay $3,500,000 this year for the one item of fertilizers.

Mr. Jackson, of the department of agriculture, says that the season is much later this year than formerly, the fight between the guano men and the farmers having delayed the purchase. He received on yesterday an order from Savannah for additional tags, the writer saying that new cargoes were arriving daily. He thinks it may be safely assumed that the total for the season will be about 90,000 tons, and puts the average value at $40 per ton. This would put the total cost at $3,600,000. This is about the amount used last year.

Mr. Newman, of the department, thinks the fight between the farmers and the merchants did good in many ways. He says that it prevented many from buying at all, and forced them to rely on the compost heap for the enrichment of their land. It aided very materially in increasing the habit of composting, which has been industriously advocated by the department. The amount of composting done this year is very much larger than ever before, as evidenced by the demand for acid phosphates. This demand has been very large, and some companies have literally been unable to fill their orders.

There has been very little, if any, guano smuggled into the state and sold without inspection. The tendency of the inspection custom has been to weed out the small and tricky dealers and encourage only the standard houses to send their goods into the state. All houses that were trying to palm off inferior goods were afraid to stand the inspection test and have therefore withdrawn. Those who are left are honorable houses and value their reputation too much to attempt to evade the law in any way. The amount inspected, therefore, represents pretty correctly the amount sold. The largest lot of guano inspected in one lot this season was 2,000 tons of Soluble Pacific, the inspection being done at Augusta. The largest amount is of course inspected at Savannah.

As to the question—"Do the buyers or the sellers pay the fee for inspection," that appears to have been satisfactorily settled in a very practical way. Along the borders of the state it is ascertained that a ton of guano can be bought at precisely the same figures in Georgia, where there is no inspection fees, as in Alabama, where there is none—and a Columbus dealer sells to the Georgia farmer at precisely the same rate he charges the Alabama farmer. It appears, therefore, to be absolutely certain that the fee is not paid by the farmer.

The gentlemen of the department note that a higher grade of fertilizers are being bought this year than were ever in demand before, and the farmers seem to have their preferences directed towards certain brands that have stood the test of experience for several years. Some are popular in one section, and others in another section; but the farmers are pretty generally determined as to what they want.

THE BLACK SPOT.

The Colored People in Possession of the Opera House Last Night.

"This is a big innovation!"

So said numberless individuals on Sunday morning when they read in the amusement column of THE CONSTITUTION that an association of our colored citizens would, on last evening, in Detive's opera house, the only and hence fashionable theater of the city, give a concert and tableau entertainment.

It has never been the practice in the south to rent the best resorts for the use of the colored people and this occasion is the only one in our knowledge when an audience of entire colored people have been assembled within the walls of a regular theater. Certainly Atlanta has not had such an episode in its history. The matter was discussed pretty thoroughly among the people—but we failed to hear any comments antagonistic to the matter and many were of the opinion that the innovation was one of no special moment. There was a time when such a thing would have caused commotion—now it passes as a matter of course.

THE ENTERTAINMENT

was given by the Bee-Hive working association of the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church, on Wheat street, for the purpose of raising funds to build a bell-tower for their elegant and handsome church. It comprised vocal and instrumental music, tableaux, dialogues, etc. The association is composed of representatives of the better class of our colored citizens, those of them who are church members and industrious workers in and out of church.

The audience, which was very large, was made up of well-dressed, quiet and attentive colored people, and throughout the evening exceptionably good decorum and respect were maintained. The committee and ushers did their work well and a smoother evening has seldom been seen in the opera house. A number of white spectators occupied the seats reserved for them.

THE VARIOUS TABLEAUX

represented familiar and easy scenes, and, with unexpected good taste, avoided historical and allegorical subjects wherein the appearance of dusky faces would have upset the ideas associated with the subject. We had not in these tableaux, as has happened, a mulatto "George Washington Crossing the Delaware," or a coal-black "Abraham Lincoln Signing the Emancipation Proclamation;" neither was there a dark-browed "Goddess of Liberty" on a revolving pedestal, nor a tar-hued "Moses in the Wilderness." The scenes were well chosen, as we have said, and were set upon the stage with considerable artistic skill. They were illuminated with Bengal lights and each recurring picture was greeted with uproars of applause. The young colored people who participated did so with quiet zeal and an evident desire to succeed and please their friends.

THE VOCAL MUSIC

was well rendered. The songs were of good selection, and were rendered in solo and quartette with a spirit and melody characteristic of the race. We have heard much professional singing upon the opera house stage that was not near so melodious or effective as that of last evening.

One feature of the evening was found in the character parts taken by Josh North, a colored man who is quite an actor. He gave a version of Milt. Barlow's "Old Black Joe" act, which in mimicry of the stage business, in fidelity to life and in effect was hardly second to Barlow's own best efforts. It was almost nature itself, and to have seen and heard it would have amply repaid any one the time and cost. It was loudly encored, and North made himself decidedly the hero of the occasion.

The entire affair was managed in the best style, and was creditable to our colored people. They have ample opportunities to develop their aptitudes and to enjoy themselves in such entertainments as these, and frequent indulgence in such harmless recreation will serve many of them better than attending riotous dances or idling their time in bar-rooms and the streets. It is the purpose of the white people to encourage and assist them in such efforts at improvement and instruction, and their success of last evening promises a decided advance among the better people of their race.

New Cotton Compress.

Messrs. J. D. Turner & Co. are negotiating for one of the best cotton compresses that can be built. It will be equal to any in the country. They hope to have it ready for the new crop, so as to commence compressing at their warehouse, on Peters street, early in the season. If they carry out their present plans they will be able by September to press a bale of cotton as solid as a block of wood, and will be able easily to handle all the cotton brought to this market. The firm are amply able to get the very best machinery made. The old compress will be used in case of accident to the new one.

A Complaint.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Can you tell why it is that the city council never pays any attention to Pryor street? It is one of the main streets in the city, and yet you can hardly travel it with a carriage or wagon. This street has less lamp-posts and a shorter line of gas pipe than any street in the city that has gas on it. Now, Messrs. Editors, if you will get the street committee to pay a little attention to this street you will oblige some SUFFERING CITIZENS.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our entire stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, now open and ready for inspection.

Immense stock of Black Silks, Colored Silks, Summer Silks, Persian Vestings, Brocade and Water-Stripe Grenadine, Buntings, Debages, Mohairs, Satin and Water-Stripe Silk, etc.

SPECIAL ATTENTION called to our line of BLACK TAPPESEIRS SILKS. Finest Silk fabric yet made.

HOSIERY—Most beautiful stock ever exhibited in Atlanta. Table Finen, Towels, Victoria Lawns, Linen deLudie, French Mull, India Mull, in large quantities. Cheapest Handkerchiefs in the market.

Carpets and House Furnishing Goods—Our entire line of Carpets, Mattings, Shades, Lace Curtains, will be in this week. Arriving daily.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Everything new in Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers. Largest line ever offered in any Boot and Shoe Store. Call and examine our entire stock. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICE.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
65 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

163 mar9 d1m top 3d 4th 5th col 4thp

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

What a Desperate Negro Got For His Criminal Propensities.

Judge Hillyer has sentenced William Davenport, a large, copper-colored, brawny and brutal-looking negro, to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary. A verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter entered up against him in DeKalb superior court was the reason of Judge Hillyer's taking this special interest in the future residence and supervision of the labor of the aforesaid William Davenport.

DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

William Davenport was the husband of Dudley Turner's second wife. He had been married to her some five years, and as far as is known had lived without much difficulty with her. Recently, however, dissensions sprang up in his household, caused by the interference of a very saucy and doubtless model colored mother-in-law in the person of the wife's maternal parent. This woman brought about a very annoying crop of disturbances and appears to have urged her daughter to take various steps not compatible with the duty she owed to her husband. He does not seem to have asserted his rights after the mild and tedious fashion prescribed by the public statutes, but rather submitted in a spirit of deference. He was living here in Atlanta with his wife and was doing well, he says, when his Amazonian ma-in-law suddenly

POUNCED UPON HIS FOLD

armed with a two-horse wagon and a disposition to do as she pleased generally. She called unto her daughter to pack her duds and follow her, which the daughter proceeded to do. All of William's household goods, including his wife, were hoisted into the vehicle and started off to DeKalb county. William appealed to the police and to a justice of the peace, but in a multitude of counsel found no straight way out of his troubles. With nothing else to do in the matter he concluded to follow up his wife and emigrated himself to DeKalb.

His amiable mother-in-law, it seems, did not care to have William around the house and advised him to go and get work and a home. He asked his wife if in case he got a home, she would live with him. She answered by telling him to go and get a house and then she would consider the matter. William made efforts to carry out these propositions, but found that he could not make a satisfactory arrangement. He returned with the news of his failure and was met with the announcement that he could not stay at the house and that his wife would not go away again from her dear maternal parent aforesaid.

"Then, I reckon I had better get by clothes and hunt me a home somewhere else," and he started to a chest to procure his property.

"Don't take what don't belong to you!" shrieked out the mild-mannered mother-in-law.

William was getting mad, and when he had taken his goods he proceeded to say some things that were not polite and scriptural. The old lady then sent for her husband, Dudley Turner, and he came to the rescue. He demanded of William "if he had come to his house to raise a fuss?" William turned upon the old man unkindly and, from the proof, the old man

MADE FOR HIS GUN,

which was sitting by the bed. William hit him with a stick and then the two began a deadly scuffle. The gun was gotten hold of and they fought for it, but neither could secure it sufficient to use it. It was dropped and the old man was seized by William and stabbed with a knife in the breast and side and back to the number of five times. He had a dilapidated old dirk-knife, but he used it with deadly force and direction. The old man was mortally wounded, and before much time had passed was a dead man.

THE ARREST AND TRIAL.

Davenport was arrested in Atlanta next day and taken to Decatur. On the cars he made a desperate attempt to escape, but did not succeed. When brought to trial he had no lawyer and the court assigned Colonel L. J. Winn, an able lawyer, to defend him. He was in a bad fix, his wife being disqualified under the law from testifying, and the only witness against him was the old lady, who exhibited upon the stand and swore to her hatred toward the prisoner.

The case was a hopeless one almost, and it was finally agreed that a consent verdict of voluntary manslaughter should be taken. It was done, and William really got off lightly. Judge Hillyer gave him five years' rebate, and so he is condemned, as we stated above, to a dreary fifteen years of convict life.

Council Meeting Last Night.

There was a called meeting of the general council last night. A discussion on the sewerage question was had but no final action was taken.

The election of assistant tax receivers to carry out the provisions of the personal property ordinance was had. The choice fell on Mr. T. H. Williams and Mr. T. A. Hall. Both are gentlemen who will do their difficult duty well. Their salary was fixed at $250 each and we learn that they will soon go to work.

The Cadets.

Last night the Atlanta Cadets had a very enthusiastic meeting, with a full attendance. The company is improving every day, and we hope soon to see its handsome columns on the streets. The young men should turn out oftener.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Judge Alexander M. Speer, of the Flint circuit, is visiting Atlanta.

—Hon. B. C. Yancey and lady, of Athens, are guests of the Kimball.

—Hon. W. M. Reese, of Washington, Ga., is attending the supreme court.

—Mr. M. J. Metcalf and Mr. R. O. Usher, of Covington, are in the city.

—Mr. G. S. Johnson, of Newnan, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Mr. Thomas S. Wayne, of Savannah, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. G. M. Taylor, of Crawfordville, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. R. T. Hitch, of Washington, D. C., is in the city.

—Hon. Frank Leverett, formerly a member of the legislature from Putnam county, is in the city.

—Major George T. Barnes, of the Augusta circuit, is before the supreme court.

—Mr. E. B. Watson, of New York, is at the Markham.

—Mr. Joseph La Boyteaux, of New York, is stopping at the Markham.

—Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, is registered at the Lindell, Chicago.

—Judge W. B. Woods, of the United States circuit court, leaves for New Orleans to-day.

—Mr. W. H. Patterson and Mr. W. H. Stockton returned yesterday from New York.

—C. H. Swiggett, one of Cincinnati's prominent young traveling men, is at the Markham.

—John W. McKinney, business manager of the Agnes Herndon troupe, is at the Markham.

—LaGrange Reporter: Dr. Gustavus J. Orr, state school commissioner, is delivering his address on the needs of education in the south in various towns in Georgia. There is no man in the south better qualified to discuss this question.

—The Columbus Times says: Mr. Samuel A. Echols, general traveling agent of the Kennesaw route, was in the city yesterday. He is rendering the Kennesaw very popular with our people. We also received a very pleasant call from Mr. J. C. Andrews, the general southern agent of the Kennesaw, with headquarters at New Orleans, yesterday.

—Knoxville Chronicle: Mr. Thomas H. Morgan left a day or two since for Atlanta, Ga., to go into the office of Parkins & Bruce, architects, where he will pursue his profession. Tom is a clever, enterprising young gentleman, and is quite an adept as a draughtsman and in other branches of architecture, having been in Mr. Bruce's office in this city for seveal years. We recommend him to the citizens of Atlanta, and wish him success in his new home.

United States Circuit Court.

HON. W. B. WOODS, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The United States circuit court met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with Judge Woods on the bench.

Margaret A. Wilson et al. vs. N. R. Fowler, assignee. Court overruled prayer for injunction.

United States vs. Thomas Tedder. Sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary at Albany for the term of thirteen months and pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution.

United States vs. Minor Payne. Sentenced to imprisonment in Fulton county jail for the term of six months and pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs.

United States vs. Marcus L. Morgan. Bond forfeited.

United States vs. Jackson Wigley, defaulting witness. Attachment dismissed and defendant discharged.

United States vs. William Wilson, defaulting witness. Attachment dismissed and defendant discharged.

Hezakiah C. Roberts, bankrupt, vs. Gilman J. Drake. This case came on for hearing upon petition for review by bankrupt, of the district court decision dissolving injunction, etc. Decision of the district court affirmed in all respects and the petition dismissed from the district court.

Court then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning, with Judge Erskine on the bench.

OBSTRUCTING THE TRACK.

The Arrest of a Negro for Attempting to Throw the Train off.

A few days since we published the fact that a small negro boy had been arrested for placing a number of fence-rails upon the track of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line at a point a short distance from this city. The negro when taken into custody by Detective Jones, the arresting officer, gave his name as Mathew Martin, and stated that he had placed the rails where they were found. He said that he had been told to put them there by a white woman by the name of Ellen Pittman, who wanted the train to cut the rails up for fire wood. The white woman was arrested and was confined in the station-house until yesterday. Since the arrest of the boy he has changed his statement of the affair to a considerable extent. He now claims that it was all a lie about the white woman telling him to put the rails on the track and that he told this tale thinking by doing so he would implicate the white woman and thereby get out of the scrape himself. The negro now says that he put the rails on the track just for the pleasure of seeing the train knock them off.

Yesterday Mathew Martin was taken before Justice Tanner, when a preliminary investigation was held, and the defendant was sent to jail in default of a two hundred dollar bond. The negro seems to be perfectly indifferent as to the disposition that will be made of him when the case comes up for a final hearing. He appears to think of the whole matter as a good joke, and tells of the affair with a grin upon his face. The negro is apparently about a dozen years old, but when asked his age answered that he was three years old.

The positive and unsolicited testimony of people from every section who have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup confirms every claim made for its wonderful efficacy. Price, 25 cents. 243

Workingmen,

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column.

—The Boston Pilot thinks that the spectacle of women walking themselves to death is somewhat less refining than the Mexican bull-fight. Of course it is, especially when the woman is trying to steer a fellow against an ice-cream saloon and he has only fifteen cents and a Diocleslan coin in his pocket.

The Annual Fair

Of the ladies of the Fifth Baptist church will be held at No. 50 Wall street, corner Loyd, commencing Wednesday evening, March 26th.

Among the names of the contestants are those of Mr. Pink Manly and Mr. Chafin, two of Atlanta's most popular policemen, who will contest for an elegant Silver Tea Service. This contest will be one of the principal features of the Fair as they are both gentlemen whose popularity is not limited within the narrow confines of those who know them only as "defenders of the city," but it extends beyond this, far out among the broader and more peaceful realms of social life.

A handsome set of Jewelry will be contested for by Miss Zella Hill, of this place, and Miss Hadaway, of Flowery Branch, Ga. Great interest will be manifested in this feature by the young men of this city, as both of the young ladies can enumerate a long list of friends among them.

Miss Sallie Waters and Miss Belle Knight will try their chances against each other for a beautiful Wreath of Flowers. It is hard to surmise which will be the fortunate one as both have a host of friends.

The Refreshment Tables will be bountifully supplied with all that is enticing, which will be served at reasonable rates.

The ladies cordially extend a hearty welcome to all and earnestly solicit the liberal patronage of an indulgent and generous-hearted public.

—American and European plans, both have been adopted by the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, New York. You can now pay $1.00 per day and upwards, for a nice room at this large first-class Hotel, on Broadway, take your breakfast there, at the elegant restaurant, attached to the house, at moderate prices, and if you do not return till night you have nothing more to pay. Or you can stop there on the American plan for $2.50 to $3.00 per day, rooms and meals included. 143 mar19 d1w thur sat tues

The Tidy Housewife.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

A Rare Opportunity,

especially for young men that would like to travel or professional men in connection with their business, to engage in the manufacture of rubber stamps, which is light and profitable, can, on reasonable terms, learn the art of making them superior to many, and equal to the best maker, by applying to the manufacturer, G. H. Nelson, at the Air Line House, No. 49 Pryor street.
mch23 sun & tues 2t. 3rd col

Wholesome and Nutritious Bread.

Intelligent housekeepers who use Dooley's Yeast Powder—there are thousands upon thousands who now use and have used it for the past twenty-two years—will not be misled by the false statements of unscrupulous rival manufacturers as to its purity and wholesomeness. They know, by experience, when they buy Dooley's Yeast Powder that they get one of the best baking powders in the world; an article of perfect purity, of full strength and full weights; one which always proves reliable in making light, wholesome and nutritious biscuits, bread, rolls, muffins, corn-bread, waffles, and cake of every kind. It stands to-day, as in the past twenty-two years, the leading Standard Baking Powder of America.

The old man's comforter. The married man's delight. The town boy's corn manipulator, consisting of Broad, Plain and Boxed-toe English Walking fashion; the Nobby Webster Tie, the Mexico Stiver, Mercies Jodot and Lean Calf Fronts and French Kid. In cloth, kid and B. B. Top; also the latest 4 per cent. Atlanta Tie, signed, sealed and sold only at MARK BERRY'S.
mch25 1t

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,

By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y 1o'l

A Constantly Recuring Source of Pleasure.

As every one who reads the papers at all has become aware not only of the existence of an honestly conducted Lottery in Louisiana, but also been more or less tempted by the glittering prospects of a fortune within their reach by the simple expenditure of a couple of dollars, the constantly recurring monthly drawings excite more and more attention, and their satisfactory management affords much pleasure to all interested. For the further information desired, the reader should address M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.
174 mar25 d&wlt

The special attention of the ladies is invited to the Auction Sales of C. W. Brunner, 28 Peachtree street, (opposite Cox, Hill & Thompson's), who has succeeded in procuring the services of that popular and competent Auctioneer, Mr. Frank S. Rand.
403 mar25 d1t

—S. Rosenfeld, of the firm of A. & S. Rosenfeld, has just returned from New York, where he has been for the last three weeks to purchase a stock of Spring Clothing, which surpasses anything ever brought to this city. The most of it has arrived and the balance will be here this week. Give A. & S. Rosenfeld a call before you purchase your Spring Clothing—you will save money by it.

To parties who have been waiting for our summer styles of Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, we can say they have just got in. MARK BERRY.
mch25 1t

—New Millinery at Mrs. Heald's, 31 Whitehall street. 499 mar25 d5t

The Labor Question.

This is one of the oldest questions known to political economy. The warfare between capital and labor has been going on for the last 4,000 years, more or less, and is still raging. For bad blood take Rosadalis, the Great Southern Remedy. Warranted to cure all scrofulous humors, eruptions, etc., and cleanse the system of all impurities.
70 mar19 d&wlw

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had Bo-chee's German Syrup been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs Boschee's German Syrup has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known. Sold by all Druggists.
578 june22...d&wly cow&weow

Roller Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 3½c. to 50c. per lb. Send in your orders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either. CONSTITUTION,
mch2 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

The Decisions.

The Decisions of the August Term, 1878, are now ready in pamphlet form. Price to subscribers per copy, One Dollar, postage paid. Send in your orders.
CONSTITUTION,
mch4 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

—Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar has been so long and favorably known that it needs no encomium. For coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, etc., it affords speedy relief, and is a most pleasant and efficacious remedy, honey and tar being two of its ingredients. The skill of the chemist, and the knowledge of a physician were united in its preparation, the result being a compound which is the favorite remedy in this severe climate, and has no equal as a cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup, etc. Use Coussens' Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents. For sale by J. L. Pinson, at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deowly&wcowly

The Mexican Dollar.

What is the difference between [illegible] can dollar and Tabler's Buckeye Fly Ointment? One does what it promises and the other does'nt. The Mexican dollar says, "I am one hundred cents;" but when you come to invest it you find it is only eighty-five. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment says, "I will cure you of Piles;" and upon trial it is found to do so in every case. It makes but one promise—to cure Piles; and does so without failure. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by J. L. Pinson; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deowly&weowly

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist, etc.
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

—I have the largest and cheapest stock of Parlor and Bed-room Furniture in Georgia. Call and see for yourself.
392 feb26 dtf P. H. SNOOK.

Dry Goods and Carpets.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. are offering the greatest bargains ever known before in Atlanta in the following goods:

Black and Colored Silks, Trimming Silks, Summer Silks, Fancy Dress Goods, Black Goods for mourning wear, Black Grenadines, Black and Colored Buntings, Union and Real Linen Lawns, Colored Muslins, Swisses, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Quilts, all classes of Linen Goods, Hosiery. Particular attention is called to our Edgings and Insertings, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Prints, etc., etc. We respectfully beg an examination of our stock of Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, etc., before buying elsewhere.
mch23 dtf

Twenty Parlor Suites—Twenty-five Chamber Suites—must be sold this week to make room for a large stock of new and late styles to arrive within the next week or ten days; also, a full stock of all kinds of Furniture, cheap for cash. You can save 10 to 15 per cent. by seeing my goods before purchasing.
JOHN D. STOCKER,
361 mar23d2t 85 Whitehall street.
mch23 sun & tues 2t. 3rd col

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
332 mar21 d&wly

KRANICH & BACH, C. L. GORHAM, RAVEN & CO., WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS, unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street. PIANOS.
226 feb9 dtf 4th col

Buy Carmichael's Liver Pills.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

Buy Carmichael's Female Tonics.
For sale by Geo. J. Howard & Bros. and Hutchison & Bros.
236 feb12 d3m

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Congh Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 d tf

Necklaces, Lockets, Watches, Opera and Guard Chains, Sets, Rings, Solid Silver Bridal Presents. Largest Stock in Georgia, at
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
84 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., March 24, 1879.

Smith Clayton, Georgia; George T Dearing, Jacksonville; B G Lockett, Albany, Georgia; Thomas Warhurst, New York; E C Bradley, Phillip Bradley, Dankirk, New York; Mr and Mrs M L Scudder, Chicago; Wm M Conner, Lebanon, Kentucky; C E Harman, J W Cunningham, Georgia; Hal Hunter, Louisville, Kentucky; Jerome Whelock, Worchester; W W Overman, Charlotte; George W Ward, Winchester, Virginia; T W Baxter, J W Harris, Jr., Cartersville, Georgia; J L Ainsworth, New York; B Eliasberg, Selma, Alabama; Dunbar O'Neil, New York; H F Dutton, Florida; T S Wayne, Savannah; H F Sawyer, Rome; H L Gallagher, Baltimore; Arthur Parker, New York; E Partridge, Chicago; Colonel J P Limeburner, Philadelphia; Major J A Austin, Richmond; Joseph Eubank, Georgia; T W Venable, Jonesboro; H H Brown, L J Hill, B M Blount, Georgia; R T Hitch, Washington, D C.; Wm L Higgins, Lebanon, Indiana; W M Wilson, Indiana; Milton Harley, Philadelphia; George O Manning, Charles A Keyser, Baltimore; R Mitchell, John Stine, Jr., New York; J P Leake, Marietta; J W Dooly, New York; C W Beet, Baltimore, Maryland; F M Porcher, South Carolina; G M Taylor, Crawfordville; G F Richardson and wife, New York; Frank Ines, Georgia; Charles G Eckford, George Duncan, R Adair, R D Mann, Georgia; Wallace Trammell, Griffin; J T Lewis, Simon Wonkers, Miss Wonkers, New York; Major G F Andrews, United States Army; Alexander M Speer, Griffin; Frank Leverett, Eatonton; W L Inman, Philadelphia; M S Kahn, Montgomery, Alabama; George B Harris, F S Bigby, Georgia; J A Christian, New York; H L Harralson, Georgia; J E Richardson, Cedartown, Ga.; J Falkenberg, New York; F P Hill, Washington, D C.; B F Watkins, North Carolina; Mrs B C Yancey, B C Yancey, Athens; James Mix, New York; Thomas F McDarrell, Rockford, Alabama; A M Kendrick and wife, H H Temple, Mixbury, Ala.; G L Johnson, Newnan, Georgia; R M Burford, Washington, D C.; Wm Reese, Washington, Ga.; Miss M J Butts, J De Witte Butts, Rochester, New York; W M Montgomery